

**On the Run.
HEAR CARRANZA
IS IN FLIGHT.****Message Says He Will Seek
an Asylum in Sonora.****Reports Rebellion Broken in
Three Northern States.****Maytorena Orders Americans
to Surrender Arms.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The back of the revolution has been broken in Chihuahua, Durango, and Coahuila, Carranza is in flight. He has fled from Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, and is now in Sonora, where he is seeking an asylum. Carranza is in flight. He has fled from Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, and is now in Sonora, where he is seeking an asylum. Carranza is in flight. He has fled from Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, and is now in Sonora, where he is seeking an asylum.

Gen. Robles, who recently announced Carranza's flight, is preparing to leave Mexico City with several thousand men for the Sonora campaign.

FREQUENT IN NOGALES.
Assessment was caused by the arrival of Carranza's army, and his flight from Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, and is now in Sonora, where he is seeking an asylum.

AIMED AT AMERICANS.
As a direct result of the warning from Washington to the rebel army, Carranza's army is now in Sonora, where he is seeking an asylum.

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been suspended until after September 15. The Consul says a total of 2,000,000 pesos in ten series of 200,000 pesos each, is contemplated.

SAIL MEXICAN CAPTAIN.
Federal Charged With Killing Negro and American in Madera Arrested in Chihuahua.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
EL PASO, Sept. 12.—Capt. Santa Ana Caraveo, a Mexican Federal officer, charged with having killed Edward Hayes, an American, at Madera, Chihuahua, August 15, was arrested in Juarez today by the military authorities, in compliance with a request by the American State Department. It is charged that Caraveo and his wife rode through the streets of Madera with a band of eight Mexican soldiers, and shot and killed Hayes and a negro, John Henry Thomas, also an American citizen.

RODOLFO REYES RESIGNS.
Son of Victim in Revolt Against Carranza Quits Ministry of Justice in the Huerta Cabinet.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—Rodolfo Reyes, son of the late Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who was one of the first victims of the February revolt against Carranza, resigned today from the Ministry of Justice in the Huerta Cabinet, explaining his withdrawal by saying that the "policy of the President demands the resignation of his father's son."

It is said in some political circles that Senor Reyes' name may be substituted for that of Jose Luis Figueroa as the running mate of Gen. Felix Diaz in the coming Presidential race. Dr. Aureliano Urrutia will probably leave the Ministry in the near future for that of Public Instruction.

GUARD RIO GRANDE CLOSING.
Carranzistas on One Bank and American Cavalry on the Other.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Manifesto bearing the name of President Huerta have been placed in circulation on the American side of the border, requesting Carranza to return to Mexico and enroll himself in the "Army of the National Defense," according to information received at the Consulate in Fredericksburg this morning.

As a result of this movement, a number of Carranzista bands have started for the frontier and others are expected to follow as soon as they are supplied with arms.

An investigation now shows that the band of eighteen Mexicans who fought with the civil officers of Dimmit county, Texas, yesterday, were part of a company recruited on the Texas side, and were on their way to Mexico to join the Mexican guerrillas now operating in Northern Coahuila.

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Her Engagement to Jurist a Surprise.

Miss Mary Lee Henry, daughter of San Diego matron, who will shortly marry Judge William P. Lawlor of San Francisco and whose betrothal was announced Thursday.

**SAN FRANCISCO JUDGE
TO WED SAN DIEGO BELLE.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Judge William P. Lawlor, who is to be married to Miss Mary Lee Henry, daughter of San Diego matron, who will shortly marry Judge William P. Lawlor of San Francisco and whose betrothal was announced Thursday.

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**BISHOP OPPOSES
CHANGE IN NAME**

**Tells Episcopal Conference to
Avoid Tampering.**

**Advices Broad View Toward
Every Denomination.**

**Praises St. Andrew's Order
for Last Year's Work.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SPOKANE (Wash.), Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In strong terms the Rt. Rev. L. R. Brewer, D.D., Bishop of Montana, opposed a proposed change in the name of the Episcopal conference in the Pacific Coast Conference of Churches.

"While there is large liberty in our church," said Bishop Brewer, "the foundations are firm and the people are loyal. It is a mistake to tamper with the name of the church. We are to love our church as the little branch of the religious world to which we belong."

There is a little nausea to me in the name every time I pronounce it, but it would be a great mistake and an injury to the church all over the country to tamper with any change of name just now. And I hope the general conference, soon to convene in New York, will have something better to do than take up the matter of a change of name. I hope it will not come up at all. The business of the church should be to legislate for the church things that will tend to make our church the best in the land. When we do that the change of name will come of itself and without friction or injury to any of the church interests. There is good in every denomination, even though some of their doctrines are false and the churchmen must come to recognize this.

The bishop had been assigned the subject, "The Baptismal Vow," at the conference. He said, "every time I see a layman ready to stand up in service of the church, every time I see him kneeling in prayer for the church, every time I see him on earth. We can be churchmen always and everywhere. We want the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to continue in its work."

THE CONFERENCE SESSION.
The conference session opened at 11 o'clock this morning with a. C. Newell of Portland, Ore., who had been chosen chairman of the conference, presiding. The audience included about 150 visiting delegates and many local churchmen. Harold R. Morris was appointed temporary secretary, owing to the absence of Arthur P. Ide, who is unable to be present.

BISHOP WELLS' ADDRESS.
Bishop L. R. Wells, in words of welcome to the delegates, said: "We have many meetings for all purposes and objects in Spokane, but seldom have we had a meeting of so much importance. Not important on account of members, but on account of the object, the personal and the enthusiastic."

In his welcome to the parish, Dean W. C. Hicks said: "This conference is tremendously significant in the history of the church. It is a gathering of men of the aggregate, tens of thousands of miles to be here."

BONNELL'S OVATION.
The national president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Edward H. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, received an ovation.

"I bring greetings from the brotherhood of the United States and from those across the imaginary boundary line in Canada," he said. "The brotherhood seeks to awaken in men and boys a sense of their privilege of being co-workers with God."

The other speakers were Edward H. Bonnell and the Rev. F. R. Bate-man of Helena, Mont.

At the same hour there was a meeting for women at All Saints' Cathedral, with addresses by the Rev. George C. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shibly of Denver.

The guilds of the Episcopal churches of this city served lunch at noon.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD.
This evening there was a public meeting for men in the K. P. Hall. The speakers, the Rev. Alfred Lockwood of North Yakima, and his subject, "In the Ranks of Labor."

Other speakers were Edward H. Bonnell and the Rev. F. R. Bate-man of Helena, Mont.

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TOWN SELLS ITS CALABOOSE.
City Marshal of Kingston, Mo., Says Place Is So Moral He Isn't Needed and Resigns.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
KINGSTON (Mo.) Sept. 12.—Late Oliver, City Marshal of Kingston, for fifteen years, resigned today because, as he said, "there are no more duties for a Marshal to perform in this town."

Once Marshal Oliver was a busy man. Three drug stores did a saloon business without a bar. There were two pool alleys, and a bowling alley. But once changed, dry sentiment ran out the drug stores. There is only one now and it is law-abiding. Pool halls and bowling alleys were closed up. Oliver said that he was the town council sold the calaboose at auction. Bole Brown bought it for a henhouse. Oliver said that patriotism made him ashamed to draw his salary, and besides, if he ever found any one to arrest he would have no place to put him, so he resigned.

PROGRESSIVES ARE DYING OUT.
Only Eight Hundred and Twenty Registered as San Francisco—Thrice as Many Republicans as Democrats.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The total registration in San Francisco for the primary election of September 20 totals 143,975 names, and of these 94,370 are men and 49,605 are women. They number by parties: Republicans, 51,207; Democrats, 11,543; Socialists, 7,881; Progressives, 1,520; Union Labor, 144; Prohibitionists, 191. Those who declined to give party affiliations number 2,856. The registration books closed August 29.

BRYAN APPOINTS CHICAGOAN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Albert H. Putney of Chicago has been appointed chief of the Near Eastern division of the State Department, succeeding John Van A. MacMurray, appointed secretary of legation at Peking.

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**MORE MONEY
FOR REFUGEES**

**House Spending Two Thousand
Dollars a Day to Aid
Americans.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In response to an urgent demand from the State Department, the House adopted tonight a joint resolution making an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 to be used for the relief of destitute Americans in Mexico and for their transportation to the United States. Majority Leader Underwood presented the emergency resolution and read a personal letter from Secretary Bryan asking immediate action. The Secretary said the department was using \$2000 a day to aid Americans in Mexico, and that but \$12,000 was available for that purpose. The resolution will go immediately to the Senate, where it probably will be passed Monday.

**CUT DEEP
INTO REVENUES.**

**EVEN UNDERWOOD THINKS
HOUSE IS GOING TOO FAR.**

Conferees Strike a Snag on the Metal Schedule and Majority Leader Contents Steel, Pig Iron and Other Metals Should Be Stricken from the Free List.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Democratic conferees of the Senate and House made rapid progress today on the tariff bill, opposing the earthenware and glass schedules, with slight changes, the sugar schedule, with its free sugar provision, and the date for the new rates extended to March 1, 1914, the tobacco schedule, the wool schedule and all of the agricultural schedule, with

IX GUILT PEARL THEFT

Postoffice Employee
Held on Suspicion.

Police May Recover
Missing Necklace.

Diamond Bro.
Values Valuable Gem.

AND A. P. TO THE TIMES
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—That
the convicted at the
\$500 pearl necklace
was stolen from the
Pearl and London was
by evidence presented
today. Whether the
belong to the Pearl
theft, the authorities
divulge at present.

On the other hand,
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PUBLIC FUNERAL FOR GAYNOR.

Obsequies in Old Trinity—Bishop
Greer Will Officiate—Interment in
Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—While all
New York mourned today for William
J. Gaynor and signal honors were being
paid the dead Mayor in Liverpool,
arrangements were being made for the
public obsequies planned to constitute a
final and striking tribute of his home city to the memory of
its late executive.

Mayor Gaynor's funeral will take
place in Old Trinity Church in Lower
Manhattan at 11 o'clock in the morning
of Sept. 13, with Bishop Greer of the
New York diocese of the Protestant
Episcopal Church officiating.

The funeral will be preceded by various
distinctive tributes to the dead
executive, the arrival, probably
next Friday forenoon, of the steamer
Lusitania, the Mayor's body will be
taken from the steamer to the Gaynor
home in Brooklyn, there to remain
until Saturday evening, when, according
to the plans, it will be removed to the
City Hall in Manhattan, to lie in state
on the scene of the late Mayor's
activities until the hour of his funeral.

The coffin will be borne from the
City Hall to the house and from the
house to church on the shoulders of
uniformed men of the fire and police
departments. Gen. Thomas E. Barry,
commandant of the Department of the
East, has offered an escort of soldiers
from Governor's Island, and for the body of the Mayor from the time of its arrival in the city until the burial.

The arrangements for the funeral will be submitted to Mrs. Gaynor at St. James tomorrow for her approval. At the same time, it is expected the
pull-beaters will be selected. Meetings of various bodies at which resolutions of regret at the Mayor's death and tributes to his career as a man and official were adopted, marked the day.

That Mayor Gaynor's family will be found to be well provided for when his will comes to be probated, seems the general belief. Friends of the family estimated today the value of his estate at \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, most estimates ranging around \$1,250,000.

McKENY REFUSES NOMINATION.
Declines to Run for Mayor in Gaynor's Place—Present Republican Executive Will Retain Appointment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—George McKeney, president of the borough of Manhattan and Fusion candidate for president of the board of aldermen, was designated today by the Gaynor campaign managers as their candidate to take the place made vacant by Mayor Gaynor's death.

His designation as head of the Independent ticket was embodied in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Gaynor campaign managers with the Gaynor Independent League, one of the organizations which was supporting the late Mayor.

The resolution further recommended that the Gaynor headquarters be kept in operation and that the work in hand before the death of the Mayor be continued.

Among the leaders formerly foremost in support of the Gaynor candidacy who attended today's meeting were Herman Ridder, Henry Clegg and Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. McKeney was quick to decline designation as head of the Gaynor ticket.

"I sincerely appreciate the honor," he said in a formal statement, "but under no circumstances could I accept a mayoralty nomination in opposition to Mr. Mitchell, the Fusion candidate."

The new Mayor, a Republican who will serve until a successor, to be chosen at the coming November election, is inaugurated on January 1, has announced his intention to carry out the policies of the Gaynor administration, "insofar as I know them," and to make no change in appointive officials.

GET ST. PAUL SHRINE GOAT.
Hells Temple Nobles of Dallas Kidnap Animal on Its Return From Panama.

DALLAS (Tex.), Sept. 12.—"L'il Arthur, Shrine goat of Omaha, returned to St. Paul, arrived here today, in custody of his kidnapers, Hells Temple Nobles of Dallas. Having him with jurisdiction of Texas, home of the law, Curie McCutcheon, Dallas County Attorney, announced the purpose of the kidnaping joke, saying:

"The Omaha Temple delegation paraded Arthur in Panama bedecked with a big sign reading 'Get Our Goat to the Can.' Hells Temple merely accepted the challenge and the animal will be kept until the next Shrine convention at Atlanta, and we will carry him there to present him to the St. Paul delegates. It is possible we will have to carry on a legal fight to keep him until that time."

The Dallas Shrine got Arthur in New Orleans on his release from quarantine.

NEW REPUBLIC FORMED.
Unprecedented Situation Created in West Indies by Insurgents in Santo Domingo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Santo Domingo rebels have precipitated an unprecedented situation in the West Indies by forming a new State in the rebellious northern territory, according to advices received by Dominicans in this city today. The rebels, which they considered of the greatest importance, is that Ricardo Lizarido, Minister of Public Works and Communications in the Bordas government, has resigned and joined the forces of the secession movement in the north. The secessionists in Puerto Plata have formed a provisional government with Horacio Vasquez at the head.

CALLS "BLACK BOOK" A FAKE.
Caminiti Is Told Alleged Chicago Find Contains Nothing As to the "White Slave" Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Chicago police reports that a so-called "black book" containing evidence of Chinese and opium smuggling and of traffic in "white slaves" had been seized in a Chinese restaurant in that city, were denounced today by the Bureau of Immigration as "the purest fabrication."

Commissioner-General Caminiti disclosed that the reports be investigated, and today he received a report from Inspector Edward D. Eby at Chicago, saying the book referred to contained nothing in the way of evidence and apparently was only an advertisement book.

"MADE IN GERMANY" AT FAIR.
Manufacturers of this city have denounced the exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, Souneberg is the center of the German toy industry.

TO SEIZE THAW BY NEW COUP.

Jerome Said to Have Plan to Land Fugitive.

Next Move Is Before New Hampshire Governor.

Rely on Habeas Corpus Writ to Delay Extradition.

COLEBROOK (N. H.) Sept. 12.—The protracted court battle denied Harry K. Thaw in Canada by his sudden deportation on Wednesday promises to be waged in New Hampshire. His newly-retained counsel hope to have a personal hearing before Gov. Felker on the matter of extradition and should extradition be granted to carry the matter to the State Supreme Court on writ of habeas corpus. Three of these attorneys—N. E. Martin of Concord, William H. Olmstead of New York, and Merrill Shurtliff of Colebrook—hurried to the capital today.

Sheriff Hornbeck of Dutchess county, N. Y., wherein is located the Matteawan Asylum, from which Thaw escaped, was en route here tonight with the requisition warrant signed by acting Gov. Glynn.

As the document first must be laid before Gov. Felker, the New York lawyers were charged with the Sheriff's mistake in heading for Colebrook. Wednesday next, according to Thaw's lawyers, they expect to have their hearing before Gov. Felker. They estimate that three days will elapse before he can render a decision. If this is adverse they will apply at once for a writ of habeas corpus. Argument on this probably would be postponed for another week.

MEANS DAYS OF WAITING.
This would mean days of weary waiting unless Jerome could engineer some coup. He has in mind now a plan instantly to seize the fugitive in case his deportation is ordered, thus blocking efficiency of the habeas corpus writ by concealing from the Thaw counsel the identity of the individual to whom Thaw would be given in charge. The writ would have to be directed against the prisoner's custodian at the time and if Jerome could work quickly enough and with sufficient secrecy his plan might be successful.

In view of the intention of fighting the case out at Concord, Thaw was not brought into court in Colebrook today and it is probable that his hearing will be postponed again tomorrow and that on Monday he will be taken to the capital preparatory to the arguments for and against surrendering him to New York.

The chief argument of his lawyers will be that New York asks his extradition on a charge of conspiracy—a charge which they contend New York never purposes to try him on. They will contend that extradition in such circumstances is a subterfuge and that there are precedents to sustain them in this.

TEN TO GUARD THAW.
Thaw left his hotel room for out of doors but once today to go to the barber shop. The Sheriff and ten special guards accompanied him. Rumors of kidnapping would not run down. The citizen of Colebrook who was denounced yesterday by Jerome as the leader of the anti-Jerome movement which resulted in his arrest on a charge of gambling, remained in Colebrook today, in spite of the ill feeling his presence has engendered. He whisked around in a motor car a good part of the day and this fact prevented Thaw from being taken for an airing this afternoon.

The Sheriff had agreed to accompany the prisoner on a ride and Thaw and his lawyers were about to climb in the machine when the report spread that two cars bearing Canadian soldiers were stationed a half mile or so out of town, toward the Canadian frontier. There has been so much feeling shown in the Thaw matter by the Canadians, and so many of them have trailed after him here, that Jerome put his foot down on the motor trip at once. Through his detective's aid, John Layon of New York, he impressed the Sheriff with the inadvisability of such a trip for the prisoner, and Thaw returned disappointed to his room.

THE CANADIAN PLANS.
On Monday, next, he was to have been produced before the King's bench in Montreal on a writ of habeas corpus. This was rudely upset by his ejection from the Dominion under order from the Minister of Justice, but the writ will come up for argument nevertheless. It was said today that some of Thaw's Canadian adherents were planning to spirit him away to Montreal if possible, in the hope that the writ would be sustained after all. Failing in this, so the story ran, they purposed to put him aboard a yacht and eventually get him to Pennsylvania.

Thaw's lawyers one and all denied knowledge of such a plan, and repudiated any attention of resorting to "strong-arm" work. Mr. Jerome, on his side, said he was just as anxious to avoid anything irregular in connection with New York State's endeavors.

Thaw himself, it is understood, has refused two offers to aid him in another break for liberty.

Apparently he got more than enough liberty of that kind in his wild ride on Wednesday, and places his hopes in the court. It is reported that he was again trying to dominate his lawyers. This they denied. Ex-Gov. M. A. Stone of Pennsylvania came to represent the Thaw family and with his coming the lawyers here, unused to Harry's ways and moods, seemed to breathe easier.

Retires.
CUSTOMS OFFICER MADE TO RESIGN.
IS SAID TO HAVE ACCEPTED A STEAMER PASS.

Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco Compels Special Deputy Stephens to Get Out Under Threat of Filing Charges After Sixteen Years' Service.

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, Charles A. Stephens, resigned today, after sixteen years' service.

Stephens demurred at first, preferring that the retirement be made conditional, but the surveyor declined to make any compromise. Stephens was told by Wardell that if he did not resign forthwith he would be suspended from the service and that charges would be filed against him.

Although Surveyor Wardell refused today to discuss the matter in detail, he admitted that he had requested Stephens to resign. It is understood that among the charges which the surveyor threatened to prefer against Stephens was that he had accepted free transportation for himself, his wife and sister-in-law and a servant from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a trip to Panama.

Though not a technical violation of the customs regulations, it was regarded by Surveyor Wardell as being justification for making a charge. Stephens has been special deputy surveyor for about a year, and was chief boarding officer for five years. Altogether he has been in the customs service for sixteen years, having entered as a messenger boy.

Stephens was a protégé of former Collector of Customs F. S. Stratton. An special deputy surveyor, Stephens succeeded Col. Charles H. Blinn, who was demoted, but is still in the service.

When Wardell took office several weeks ago Stephens was temporarily appointed his deputy until he could familiarize himself with his new duties. Surveyor Wardell said that he had not decided whom he will appoint as his deputy, and that it might be a month or six weeks before he would select a man for the place.

It is a matter of common report in the customhouse that other of officers in the customs service will be asked to resign, and that there will be a general shake-up, amounting to a complete reorganization of the customs service at this port.

CARRANZA MAY BRING PEACE.
Rebel Commander-in-Chief to Appoint a New Military Governor in Sonora.

DOUGLAS (Ariz.) Sept. 12.—Venustiano Carranza, insurgent Governor of Coahuila, and commander-in-chief of all Constitutional forces, is expected to arrive September 14 at Hermosillo, capital of Sonora. It is understood that he will appoint another military Governor in Sonora.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritations of the throat and lungs.

Advertisement.

AUSTRIAN COUNT IN HANDCUFFS.

CHARGED WITH WHITE SLAVERY BY FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

Couple Toured Western States in Freight Cars and Tramped Over Country Roads, Often Without Food, According to the Story of Autumn Stonebreaker.

DAVENPORT (Iowa) Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Telling a pitiful tale, the like of which has never been heard in the local courtroom, Autumn Stonebreaker, a fifteen-year-old girl of Crawfordville, Ind., today gave testimony before United States Commissioner Bush which resulted in Count Edwin J. Brunswick de Crompta, being bound over to the Federal grand jury in bonds of \$1500 on charges of white slavery.

The defendant exhibited credentials to prove his claim to Austrian royalty. He came to this country to study medicine and spent four years in an Eastern college.

At Crawfordville, Ind., on July 4, he met Autumn Stonebreaker, aged fifteen years. He induced her to leave Indiana with him and come to Chicago. His funds gave out and learning that the Federal authorities were after him he succeeded in having a Lutheran pastor, J. Bonnard, marry them. Then began a tour of several western States in freight cars and tramping over the country roads, many days without food, hours of riding in freight trains, miles of tramping aimlessly along the country roads, and other terrible experiences and sufferings which the girl described to the court.

When the handcuffs were placed on him and the Count was led to jail, he swore he would defend the law by suicide.

Clogged-Up Liver Causes Headache.

It's a foolish proceeding to suffer from constipation, rich headaches, biliousness, dizziness, indigestion and other ailments, when you can get rid of them with CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

LITTLE LIVER PILLS will get rid of all biliousness in a few hours. They are a truly reliable, safe and effective remedy. Act quickly on liver troubles.

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. The GENUINE seal bear signature.

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Splendid "School-Opening" Piano Specials

When the store closes at 10 o'clock tonight your opportunity to participate in these remarkable piano specials will be gone. During the past two weeks we have sold many of these beautiful instruments to parents who are preparing to have their children take music lessons.

\$195 and \$235

You have to see and hear these pianos to appreciate that they are truly amazing values. At no other store will you get the same tone quality, the same beautiful case designs and the same durability for so little money. Do not fail to come before store closing time tonight and select an instrument for that boy or girl that you wish to have begin music study when school opens Monday. Terms will be made to suit every body and that means YOU!

Southern California Music Company

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STONES AT RIVERSIDE-POMONA-SAN DIEGO-SAN BERNARDINO

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The purchaser of a rebuilt

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secures a high-grade motor car that is fully guaranteed. Such a car is protection against inferior goods.

If you have from \$600 to \$1600 to invest in a motor car investigate the rebuilt Cadillac.

Don Lee

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7% and Better

Get away from the old idea of a mortgage being the only lien worth while on property. There is a lien under the laws of the State of California that comes before a mortgage, and is really the first lien, not in name only, but in fact.

Street improvement bonds are these liens, and they are valid and indisputable, they are purchased by the surest and best informed investors.

We can supply any amount, \$100 to \$100,000.

Elliott & Horne Company

325 West Third Street

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Safety Type

All Waterman's Ideals are safe pens in their respective uses, but this one type of the entire line is technically named "Safety Pen" from a different standpoint. To carry a fountain pen in any position, filled with ink, that pen must be absolutely "Safety." This is the pen for that requirement. Gold pen superiority and Speed Feed efficiency are the same as in all Waterman's Ideals.

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See Hermosa, "The Beautiful Beach, First."

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And yet there are people who go to their dentist, wait in an agony of apprehension for their call to his chair, and sit in justified fear and trembling while he probes and grinds and cleans and scores and burrs, hurts, hurts! Simply because they have not been made to appreciate the full how absolutely unnecessary is any pain. Yale Dentist, 441 S. Broadway, Third Floor, Parmer-Dohmann Bldg.

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Indigestion, Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Pills in Blue and Gold Brand. Take one or two after each meal. They are the only pills that will cure you. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

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THIS IS THE SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOY.

Fall Term Opens Tuesday, September 16. Call at School, corner Sixteenth and Western Avenue or phone 72147 for information.

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General Culture and Professional Courses, Oral and Written English, Literary Interpretation, Shakespeare, Dramatic Training of the Speaking Voice, Physical Training, Courses in Story-Telling and Recitation. Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Strong faculty including Prof. R. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago. Mrs. G. G. Clark, director, is at the school from 10 to 2 daily.

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Boarding and Day School. Fall Term Opens September 16. College Preparatory and General Courses. Special Pupils accepted. Music, Art, Dramatic Training. Out-of-door life a special feature. Pupils greatly benefited by thorough training in expression. Refining influences. Individual attention. Miss Weaver, principal, may be seen from 10 to 4 daily. Send for catalog and view of school course desired.

1500 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS OVER FOURTEEN

OUT-OF-DOOR STUDY—Dramatic, English, Art, Certificate admits WITHOUT EXAMINATION to Marjorie, Yvonne, and Mary. Pupils accepted. Music, Art, Dramatic Training. Out-of-door life a special feature. Pupils greatly benefited by thorough training in expression. Refining influences. Individual attention. Miss Weaver, principal, may be seen from 10 to 4 daily. Send for catalog and view of school course desired.

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Admission to Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Princeton, Columbia, etc. Four years of college work in high school. Accredited to leading colleges. FREEMAN COLLEGE WORK preparing for College Freshman Class. Domestic Science, Art, Music, Gymnasium, Athletics. Pupils are instructed in the most modern methods of teaching.

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Fifth Floor—Hamburger Bldg., Broadway and Eighth
The sooner you ENROLL the sooner you will get on the PAYROLL. Select a school of three, character and influence. Select a school in which you will be able to do your work. Select a school in which you will be able to do your work. Select a school in which you will be able to do your work.

Home 54665 Los Angeles and Maryland 369

A high-grade, medium-priced school for boys and girls, giving thorough instruction in all grades from Kindergarten (Montessori system) through High School, preparing for college or business. Careful moral training with daily use of the Bible, Christian and non-Christian. Fifth year begins September 15. Ninth and Tenth years, near Westlake Park. P. G. CHERRY, P.D., Principal. FRANCES A. CHERRY, A.B., Vice-Principal.

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Makes it easy. Open now.

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Before deciding on a school for your boy, call at Los Angeles Military Academy, look over THE IDEAL PLANT and confer with those who for 18 years have played the most exacting. Term opens Sept. 22. East 450. 31411.

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ENROLL NOW
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The School with the Individual Touch.
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Boarding and Day School for boys 8 to 14 years of age.
Young boys will be brought to school and returned home by automobile. Send for illustrated catalog. 121 WEST ADAMS ST. Phone—51293 or South 5124.

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Bring your boy today, as early in the day as possible. We will give just as much attention—make any necessary alterations, to insure a perfect fit—just as we do with our finest men's suits.

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Boys' Combination Norfolk Suits Two Pairs Trousers, Giving Double Wear \$4.50, \$5 and \$6

Splendid clothes for school wear; blue diagonal cheviot, brown and gray chevrons, stylish models, made to fit comfortably, and, best of all, will stand lots of rough usage.

The \$5 and \$6 two-trouser suits are all-wool goods, in clean attractive patterns, are splendid values at these prices and we strongly recommend them.

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Four styles of these \$3.50 specials in neat patterns of gray and brown; a splendid school suit for this price.

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Extra Knickers of wool or corduroy materials, made for hard usage, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

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Newspaper Ascribes to Him Geographical Bulls.

"Le Temps" Pokes Fun at His Lectures.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It would be impossible to exaggerate the impression created in Germany by what are called Secretary Bryan's Chautauqua circus tactics. He is variously described by serious newspapers as "variety star," and "clown," and is the butt of ridicule on all hands.

American diplomacy has not enjoyed a high reputation in Germany, and its prestige is not likely to be increased here by the spectacle of the Secretary of State going on the same stage with jugglers, comedians, and all sorts of stories are finding their way into print in Germany regarding Bryan's unfitness to hold a position similar to that which European statesmen identify with the name of Gray, Delcasse, Lansdowne, Cambon, Kiderlin-Waechter, Aehrenthal and John Hay.

One newspaper asserts that it has authority for the statement that up to a few years ago Bryan's ignorance of foreign affairs extended even to a lack of elementary knowledge of European geography. He is said to have asked Ambassador Charlemagne Tower once in Berlin to explain to him the difference between Prussia and Germany. He seemed in some doubt, so the story goes, whether Prussia was in Germany, or Germany in Prussia.

While visiting Constantinople about the same time, Bryan is said to have confused Bucharest with Budapest, and to have made, in consequence, some bulls which plunged the members of the Constantinople diplomatic corps into a storm of mirth. The view held here is that President Wilson and the country at large condemn the course of the most conspicuous member of the Cabinet.

Americans generally cannot expect their nation to hold the respect that it is due as a factor in diplomacy.

FRENCH PUBLICIST RIDICULES BRYAN

PARIS, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Under the caption, "Bryan's Turn," in Le Temps, a writer who speaks for official France, comments sarcastically on the Secretary of State Bryan's lectures, which it says are likely to lower the prestige of diplomacy and of statesmen the world over. "Tallan, Mottier and Gortchakoff would have looked askance at Bryan's initiative. In our skeptical time, when diplomats are no longer taken seriously, his venture is still more dangerous. Bryan's tour is another proof of the small consideration accorded to his political career across the Atlantic. In the United States this career is the 'demiur des miettes'.

"Europe, however, does not properly understand that America is being transformed more rapidly than any other country. The enormous immigration has swamped the old-time American ideals, which are now found only in towns like Boston. One can imagine what an American, or rather a Frenchman, would feel about Bryan's circus spectacle. But there is an abyss between the old-fashioned Americans and the popular masses.

"The American man in the street takes as a matter of course what he hears. That is why the American government often appears to us as a monster paradox. When one has followed the tenor of Bryan's political career, one is less surprised to see him in a circus than in a ministry. The only thing we could not conceive of is why this loudvoiced orator was ever called to direct the Union's diplomacy. The United States, like Russia, contains such an accumulation of human forces that it is able to afford to make such an experiment as this.

"Washington now has on hand a serious conflict with Mexico; difficult ties with Japan that are full of pitfalls, and delicate negotiations with Latin America.

"At such a time the Secretary of State goes to France at music halls to perform an exhibit of jugglers and of the taking. Europe, which has seen much, never expected such a turn."

ATTACK ON CHICAGO JAIL

State Charities Commission Describes Them as Dungeons Unfit for the Housing of Animals.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A sensational disclosure of conditions in Chicago's jails, which have been attacked recently by civic bodies and individuals, came from State sources today when the Charities Commission made public a report of an inquiry conducted by its investigator who visited all the penal institutions in the State. The cells in Chicago's jails are described as "dungeons" and "unfit for the housing of animals."

Some of the abuses found by the State investigators are: Cells under water from backed-up sewers. Four to ten men lodged in one cell.

Children and minors placed in cells with hardened criminals. Dirty roller towels used by both.

Filthy mattresses filled with vermin used in many of the police stations. Cells facing black, solid walls with only a few bars on the front to admit light and fresh air.

Rats and vermin found in abundance. High price for fruit.

San Jose, Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] W. S. Clayton, banker and large prune grower, declared today that prunes produced in the Santa Clara Valley are worth a 6-cent basis, a better price than the growers have received in several years.

A short crop has forced local packers to go into the market for prunes in the Napa Valley.

It is said that there are few unmarketed prunes in this valley, but the growers who were able to hold them will realize large profits.

DEEMED AMERICANS HELPLESS.

Mexicans Spit in Their Faces and Push Them Off Sidewalks in Mexico City, Says Mine Owner.

EL PASO (Tex.) Sept. 12.—Gen. Antonio Rojas and 1000 Federal troops from Chihuahua, defeated 1500 Constitutionalists commanded by Gen. Francisco Villa today at Bustillos, Chihuahua, according to reports received tonight by Gen. Francisco Castro of Juarez from Gen. Mercado of Chihuahua. The message did not give the details of the fight, but said Villa's troops were almost annihilated.

"An American cannot walk down the streets of Mexico City without being insulted by natives," said James T. Black, a mine owner in the State of Oaxaca, who arrived here today from Mexico City. "They push Americans into the street and when protest is made they laugh at the man and often spit in their faces. It is unsafe for an American woman to go on the street even with an escort without fear from insults from the Mexicans. The Americans are helpless, as the police will do nothing to assist them."

Black left Mexico in obedience to President Wilson's orders for Americans to leave the republic.

Alimony.

ACCUSES EXPERT AT NOTRE DAME.

WIFE ASKS DIVORCE ON GROUND OF CRUELTY.

Declares Professor at Indiana University Left Her Pioneers in England While He Was Attending an Aviation Meet and Again Neglected Himself and Child in Michigan.

(BY MRS. W. H. BRYAN TO THE TIMES.)

SOUTH BEND (Ind.) Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Alleging that her husband has been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment toward her, Mrs. Mabel G. Green has brought suit for divorce and alimony in the State of Michigan in the Circuit Court against Jerome J. Green, a professor and wireless expert at Notre Dame University.

In her bill of complaint she alleges her husband had on one occasion taken her to England, where he left her with no money, trespassing transportation back to New York, while he went on to Rheims, France, to attend an aviation meet.

She cites another occasion to prove her contention to the effect that the defendant took her and their child into the woods in Michigan, where they were obliged to undergo hardships at a camp. She says she was very severe upon her, and that terrible storms were experienced, with falling trees to make matters worse.

The plaintiff asserts that the defendant was uncompromising at the time she was scarcely able to support the child that he is under salary of \$175 per month at the university. There is one child, Winifred, who is now 3 years of age.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Mob in Ohio Town Assails Man Who Attempts to Speak at Opera-house and Militia Is Called.

(BY MRS. W. H. BRYAN TO THE TIMES.)

NEW LEXINGTON (O.) Sept. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As a result of a riot last night, in which Jeremiah J. Crowley, described as an expert of the Roman Catholic church, and his party were pelted with eggs and a shot was fired, and following the gathering of a mob at the opera-house this evening, Mayor R. B. Gue ordered out a regiment of national guardsmen and placed the city under martial law.

Open threats of violence have been made. The ex-priest cancelled his engagement at the request of the mayor and was escorted by a detail of guardsmen to the home of J. W. McPeak, whose guest he has been.

WHAT TO DO WITH MAGAZINES.

Bureau Doesn't Know Whether They Ought to Go by the Showers or Fasten Home.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Postmaster-General Burleson has under consideration the abandonment of the present practice of forwarding magazines by fast freight.

Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, he has authority to return to the former method of handling long periodicals by mail trains. The Postmaster-General said today, however, he had reached no conclusion and had no idea when a definite determination of the question might be reached.

KEEPS DISCIPLINE IN HOME.

Teamster Locks Up Wife, Beats Her Every Night, and Is Nearly Lynched by Mob.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) Sept. 12.—A. W. Giles, a teamster, 41 years old, who is jealous of his 17-year-old wife that he kept her locked up in his one-room home while he was away by day, and usually beat her when he came home at night, according to the young wife's testimony in the North Side Municipal Court today.

Growing tired of seeing the wife abused, neighbors last night raised a mob, and when Giles started the evening beating more than a hundred men, women and boys surrounded his home with cries of "lynch him." A squad of police dispersed the mob and arrested Giles. He was fined \$200 today and the girl was made a ward of the Juvenile Court.

PLANS REFORMATION FESTIVAL.

Lutheran Leader Outlines Program for Four Days.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

TOLEDO (O.) Sept. 12.—In the report of the Rev. T. E. Schumacher, D.D., president of the general council of the Lutheran Church of North America, plans were outlined for the celebration in 1917, of the 40th anniversary of the reformation.

Included in the plans for this celebration are the completion and issue of a standard English church book and hymnal, publication of one English and one important parts of Luther's books for popular reading; the raising of a large jubilee fund for church work and the beginning of general cooperation by the divided Lutheran bodies in America.

In an address immediately after his election as president for the seventh term Dr. Schumacher made an appeal for closer study of doctrine and less emphasis on the formal subscription to creeds.

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NEW, HOTEL, BRADWAY
AND 100 ROOMS
CONCERN COOPERMAN
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"THE CASTLE HOUSE IN THE CITY"
Very large, modern, comfortable
bedrooms, and our service is not
second to none. We have a
first class dining room; elegant
furnishings; hand made
carpets; a large billiard room;
water, private bath, hot garden; in fact, every
convenience for the comfort of
our guests. Rates \$20 to \$25 per
week; \$10 to \$15 per day. In
the heart of the city, centrally
located and is now open in full.
Reservations can be made
and most attractive first-class hotels in New
York. Write for particulars.
Modern and popular as ever.
THE NEW HOTEL, BRADWAY
AND 100 ROOMS
HOON PRINCE 1447, SUNSET BRADWAY 1210.
TO LET—THE
NEW HOTEL, BRADWAY
AND 100 ROOMS
FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Will be ready soon. Call and make your choice
of apartments. They are all good. Rooms with
baths furnished.
\$10 PER MONTH UP
AND 100 ROOMS
TO LET—CANTLEED HOTEL
AND 100 ROOMS
100 ROOMS
While the minimum scale of the business
class is \$10 per month, we have a large number of
rooms at \$5 per month. We have a large
hot and hot water. Everything to make our
guests comfortable. Write for particulars.
Main Road.
TO LET—LARGE, ADEPT FRONT ROOMS, WELL
FURNISHED, 100 ROOMS, 100 ROOMS, 100 ROOMS,
suitable for use or for rent; most very conven-
ient. Write for particulars. 100 ROOMS, 100 ROOMS,
Main Road.
TO LET—HOTEL, FLORENCE, NEWLY FURNISHED,
first class, steam heat. Hot and cold water
everywhere. Private bath. 100 ROOMS, 100 ROOMS,
Main Road.

TO LET
Pine and Plunge etc. 1000 outside - room, \$4 per
up; special monthly rate. Phones, hot and cold
water. You will like the Watson.
TO LET
In private residence in Westlake district, attractively furnished cold and airy room. Cook and housekeeper.
Call GUY WESTLAKE AVE. WILSHIRE 2036
TO LET
Call GUY WESTLAKE AVE. 2ND FLY. POOL
opened; electric ALARM; hot and cold
water; five baths; telephone in room, \$2.50 and
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St. James Park; large, airy, southeast room,
bath, cold and hot water, electric, and
permanent gentlemen. TELEPHONE WEST 5260.
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 residence, sunny, convenient housekeeping unit;
 complete kitchen; 2 bedrooms; \$17 or \$20. 3624 THOMPSON
 COURT N.E. • URBANITE •
TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH,
 refrigerator, electric stove, home laundry,
 central heating, air conditioning, parking space
 wanted. Phone reservations 728-9774 • 107 OTTAWA ST.
 St. James Hotel.
TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM
 in private home, with or without board; all modern
 conveniences; nice location; handy to city hall.
 Call 202-202-2020 •
TO LET—NICE SUNNY FRONT ROOM with
 c/o rates to a part of them or more, breakfast
 included, waiting station, private
 family. PHONE 509573 •
TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM WITH ALL
 modern conveniences, close to shopping area,
 non-smoking. 1701 S. BELLEVUE AVE., city. •

TO LET—KENNESAW EIGHT WORKS EACH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, \$100 PER MONTH, 1800 S.W. 17TH AVENUE, MIAMI.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT HOMEOPATHY, 1940 S. FLOWERS ST.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY, FURNISHED ROOMS, 2nd work up; near Courtland, 413 TRIPLE A ST.

TO LET—

Unfurnished Rooms.

TO LET—THREE SUITES OF FIVE ROOMS EACH, 6000 N.E. 1ST AVE., BAYVIEW, BEACH DRIVE, BOULEVARD AND MORTON PINE, HOLLAND. Apply BROCKER, 201 N. W. 10TH ST.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, reasonable; Pine and Mohr, 29734 N.W. 17TH ST.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, 1027 Paloma ave., 3 blocks west 18th and Central, South OMBU.

TO LET—Unfurnished Flats
TO LET—MODERN 8-ROOM UPPER CORNER flat, built-in features, very desirable location; Washington, W. 24th and W. 29th at C. #2308 or #2309.

TO LET—THREE-ROOM FLAT, KITCHEN (convenient), 2 disappearing beds, large room, glass closets, oak floor, very clean in every way, only \$50. Call 154 44th ST. or ST. Thomas Hotel, South Town.

TO LET—JUST COMPLETED, CLOSE IN, THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN, 2 built-in beds, etc.; near Therman, half block from beautifully landscaped Pine Street, \$17.50 to \$27.50. Call 548 COLUMBIAN 24870.

TO LET—121 KINGSLEY DRIVE, 4-ROOM MODERN, 2 bedrooms, 2 built-in beds, etc.; near all conveniences, fine neighborhood; Washington at

TO LET — FOUR THREE-ROOM FLATS, JUST finished, two beds, modern, automatic water heater, central heat, tile floors, close to the **BERKEND**, one block from car. Phone **WILHELM** 3-1111.

TO LET — BEAUTIFUL NEW, MODERN FOUR- room flat, hardwood floors, gas, central heat, built-in bath, every convenience. **5111 VAN BUREN**, on **Jefferson**, car line back to **WILSON** and **GRAND** **BOTS**.

TO LET — NINE FLAT, UPPER AND LOWER, 4 and 3 bed, tile floors, central heat, gas, extra bedrooms in rear, all modern, only \$250. South **10th** and **Jefferson**, call **EDITH DRYER**, phone **FENCH** 51407, 266 S. Main st.

TO LET—MODERN 4-ROOM UPPER FLAT, 18TH and **Jefferson**, tile floors, central heat, gas, extra beds; \$15, water paid; best in city for the money. Phone **ALFORD** 41700.

nicely carpeted and gas stove furnished; has located at northeast corner 34th and Normandie.
TO LET—NEW LOWER FLAT, 3 ROOMS, FULL BATH, HEAT BY RADIANT, NO CHILDREN, AND NO PETS, 2007 W. BUREAU ST., MARSHFIELD, BRADLEY 1190.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL 4-ROOM FLATS, NEW KITCHEN, BATH, HEAT BY GAS, AND CROCKERY AND LINENS COMPLETE. Disappearing bed, built-in piano, hardwood floors, coat front, garage, adults only.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL NEW BUNGALOW FLAT, 3 rooms, disappearing beds, built-in furniture, hardwood floors, linoleum. Inquire BARTLE & SON, 208 Douglas Bridge.

TO LET—3 ROOMS AND BATH, HARDWOOD FLOORS, and front, rear occupied, all built-in furniture. Inquire LAFARDE, 67 King hill at 6th Rent 822.50.

TO LET—FURN. W. 21ST ST., NEW BUNGALOW
wood floors, fireplace, individual porches; 3 rooms,
2 baths; vacant Sept. 20.

TO LET—FURN. 4-ROOM APARTMENT, CHERRY AVE.
hall rooms and kitchen, new and modern. \$22.50
also 4-room flat, screen porch, large bath room.
Call 2-1111.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED TO ADULTS, MODERN 4-
room bungalow flat; fine location; walking dis-
tance to school and lawn. Phone 2-1111.

TO LET—FLAT, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, NEW
furn. and equip. Call 2-1111. Adams street, 1st
Adams street; two wall beds; all modern improve-
ments. Call 2-1111.

TO LET—ATTRACTIVE NEW SCENIC FLAT
rooms, electric location, kitchen furnished. 1st
Madison Ave.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, CHOICE, 4-ROOM COR-
ner flat; steam heated, front and rear porches.
Call 2-1111.

TO LET—STYLISH DISTRICT ELEGANT NEW
Modern four 4-room flat. will be finished soon
with all modern conveniences. Call 2-1000.
TO LET—4000 WALK-6 ROOM NEW MODERN.
Flat, well laid, built-in effects, hardwood floors;
bath \$25.
TO LET—4 ROOM MODERN FLAT, EVERY CON-
venience, room \$20, 1620 MORTON AVE. Phone
69024 and Wilshire 3882.
TO LET—5 ROOM MODERN NEW MODERN FIVE
room flat, \$25 monthly, Call at 1140 & OXFORD
AVE., or phone A6012 or MA 6547.
TO LET—5 ROOM MODERN NEW MODERN FIVE
rooms; built-in features; also in. 507008. 180314
STUNNED ST.
TO LET—2 ROOMS IN BRAND NEW,
with all latest built-in features, \$25 monthly.
Call HOME 24908.
TO LET—5 ROOM MODERN 5 ROOM FLAT ALL
built-in features; water paid, adults, \$30
and \$35. Call 2-1000.

GLAVE - **MICHIGAN**, near **10th** & **26th**.
NEW 10-unit brick building, all new
 built-in apts. Holmes disappearing beds; rent
 \$29. 1855 SUTHERLAND STREET, Main Floor.
 Call **7-1111** or **7-1112**.
 Apts. never used, near 11th-street car. TEL
 MAIN 3490.

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 IONS. 1719 CHERRY ST. Washington at 18th
 St. cars.

TO LET—JUST COMPLETED. 6-BROOM FLATS;
 disarming beds. \$22.50 monthly. Call
 Marine and Fedors; 11th st. cor. WASHINGTON 4048.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL CARLINGTON. 5-BROOM PORCH,
 hardwood floors, kitchen breakers and sink ad-
 ject N. GRAND AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-BEDDIN MODERN FLAT, STUD-
 IO, BATH, KITCHEN, BREAKFAST ROOM, CLOSET,
 DISH-WASHER, REFRIG., FREEZER, AIR COND.

R20 11th & car. Phone West 1290.
 TO LET—LOWER COFFAGE FLAT, 122 ELLEN
 ST. 1st floor. Full bath. Close to
 neighborhood. Phone East 2727.
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 KITCHEN. Full modern. Close to
 school. W. Adams car. TO JULIET ST. 2410 JULIET.
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 DISTANCE. 1044 TOLECA ST. Phone 544545.
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 TO LET—5-ROOM FLAT. 2123 E. WALK
 DIST. walking distance. 461 LUCAS AVE.
 TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT. CLOSE IN. 2164 BOYS
 TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. UNFURNISHED.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

May 31, 1913.

Mr. Allen Kelly,
115 Court Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have read with a great deal of care and interest the paper you have written on the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Naturally at this time when we are closing up the work and compiling the data for a final engineering report, I was more interested than usual in your paper and I must say that I regard it as a strong, clear, lucid and attractively written description. I find it absolutely accurate in detail as to chronology, incidents and engineering features. Moreover, it is a most compact and concise document and one which I hope will find a final place in the annals of this great work.

Thanking you for the privilege of reviewing it, I beg to remain,

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ATTORNEYS—And Counselors-at-Law.

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Branch office at 623 Chamber of Commerce, 129 & Broadway, Los Angeles. Legal matters done promptly and accurately. No delay in service. No charge for consultation. Hours 9 to 5. Open evenings 7 to 9.

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A. A. BOILER WORKS, 1010 W. 10th St. Main 2013. Phone 2013.

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BUTTERFIELD SCHOOLS, 1010 W. 10th St. Main 2013. Phone 2013.

KENNEDY DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, 1010 W. 10th St. Main 2013. Phone 2013.

CLARK, 125 W. 2nd St. Main 2013. Phone 2013.

LOST, FOUND, STRAYED—And Stolen.

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THE CITY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

XXIIND YEAR.

LOCAL FORECAST.

STATE FORECAST.

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The Los Angeles Times

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

POPULATION | By the Federal Census (1910)—238,142.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU IS REGARDED AS ASSURED.

Permanent Organization to Be Effected Two Weeks Hence.

Enthusiastic Meeting Reports a Total Membership of Nearly Two Hundred and Everyone Present Pledges Himself to Secure at Least One Other—Glowing Forecast of Benefits to Accrue to City.

When, at a largely-attended meeting of representative business men at the Chamber of Commerce last night, the Industrial Bureau Committee reported a preliminary organization of 135 and every one of the newly subscribed present agreed to become a member of the committee-at-large and secure at least one new member within ten days, the advocates of the department of the city and county government, the new institution as a permanent fact.

It was an earnest pledge by men of wide interests who have the material and financial resources of the city at heart and who are pledged to the city and county government, the new institution as a permanent fact.

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Washington Belle a Santa Ana Bride.



Mrs. Roland Lee Dozier, Jr.,

17-year-old daughter of a wealthy realty man of this city and now the wife of a High School boy four years her senior. The instrument she is playing is the ukulele, or Hawaiian guitar. Its soft sounds under the moonlight sky of Catalina had something to do with the speed with which the romance developed.

After Month's Acquaintance.

UKULELE'S TINKLE NOW GLAD WEDDING CHIMES.

FROM a fashionable finishing school at Washington, D. C., where her accomplishments and remarkable pretensions made her a favored guest at White House functions, to Catalina Island, where her finished performance by moonlight on the ukulele—a Hawaiian guitar—helped to make her the fiancée of a High School boy.

The bride and groom both have lived in Hollywood most of their lives. The present location of the bride, Mrs. Dozier, is at the home of her father, Mr. Dozier, who has made a study of agriculture, will devote his time to raising alfalfa and fruit on the island.

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YUMA BRIDGE A CERTAINTY.

Los Angeles Ties San Diego County's Pledge.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars Raised in a Day.

Public-Spirited Citizens in Eleventh-Hour Rescue.

The Yuma bridge across the Colorado river will be built.

This was made certain yesterday when F. J. Zeuchman, president of the Yuma Commercial Club, and Carl McStay, with the aid of Fred L. Baker, Reese and John Llewellyn, William Lacy, John S. Mitchell and other public-spirited citizens not only procured the \$2500 necessary to make the bridge a certainty, but added \$1500 to balance against San Diego county's promise of \$7500 to the \$25,000 fund which Southern California pledged itself to raise.

Final arrangements for construction work on the bridge will be made Monday at a meeting at El Centro, which will be attended by a government representative, Carl McStay of this city representing the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of Southern California.

The new bridge will cost \$75,000, of which sum the Arizona Legislature agreed to contribute \$25,000 and the government an equal amount. The government, however, inserted a clause in its contract which made it necessary for California to contribute an equal amount with Arizona.

The Legislature of this State appropriated the money, but Gov. Johnson vetoed the bill carrying the appropriation, thereby violating the State's virtual promise. Following this, the Legislature of Arizona, by a vote of 15 to 10, passed a bill appropriating the money, but Gov. Johnson vetoed the bill carrying the appropriation, thereby violating the State's virtual promise.

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MOTHER'S PLEA SAVES.

Seattle Judge Is Moved to Mercy by Her Appeal and Boy Will Come Home and Be Forgiven.

A wayward boy from this city is to be given another chance because a Seattle judge was moved by the appeal of a mother, and he will be sent back to his home, his mother having remitted money for his passage.

The boy is Earl Bentley, aged 20, and he was about to be sent to the Monroe Reformatory by Superior Judge Everett Smith, at Seattle, when the maternal plea for mercy and another chance was received. The charge was grand larceny, but the court arranged for the boy's pleading guilty to a minor crime so that he might be released upon suspended sentence and sent home.

Sharing in the judicial clemency with Bentley is his associate, Harry Bennett, of Mustang, Okla., whose father also had written to the judge, pleading for his boy.

The Outcome.

EDWARD MOZART IS CONVICTED.

THEATRICAL MAN SENTENCED TO EASTERN JAIL.

His Prosecutors Consider that the Conviction Establishes His Former Partner on Stage as Legal Wife and Removes Privileges of the Mrs. Mozart in This City.

Declared to be the husband of one woman while for fifteen years he had been living with another, Edward K. Mozart, the local theatrical man, was convicted in the courts of Lancaster, Pennsylvania yesterday on a statutory charge and sentenced to months in prison.

Mozart was prosecuted by Georgia Kane, now living in Philadelphia. She traveled with the defendant. The case hinged on whether the couple had been legally married in Louisville. Mozart's conviction raises numerous legal points. Georgia Kane is now established legally as Mrs. Mozart, according to eastern dispatches. Her son, born in Albany, N. Y., in 1895 is acknowledged as Mozart's son, although the mother is said to have represented herself as the wife of one Robert Krouse at the time of the boy's birth.

The verdict which established Mrs. Mozart and her son under the inheritance law in case of Mozart's death is also expected to take away those privileges from Anna May Kennedy, who for the past fourteen years has been known as Mrs. Mozart. Mozart married himself as surely for this country's contribution.

By slow stages, San Diego county raised \$6500 and last week, when it appeared that the project would fall through, raised an additional \$2000. Meanwhile \$4000 had been raised here, when President Michelson of the Yuma Commercial Club arrived with the word that the government had set the 15th inst. as the last day when Southern California would have to "make good."

McStay will leave today for El Centro. In addition to assuring the government representative that California, represented by its southern end thereof, has done its part, there probably will be some discussion of the beginning of work on this bridge, which is to be an important link in a chain of hard roads connecting this city with Phoenix.

Forty-five subscribers, representing generally the commercial interests of the city, made up the \$7500 that this county contributes to the \$25,000.

THE PRIMROSE PATH. Los Angeles Woman Victim of Alleged White Slave—Man in the Case Held for Trial.

John M. Bowen, special agent of the Department of Justice, has just returned from Yuma, where he succeeded in putting away a white slave under a \$5000 bond. The woman concerned is Mrs. Gladys Allen, for four years at the University of the Pacific at Patton, but who was discharged last November. Her parents live in Los Angeles. Soon after her release, it is claimed, she was inveigled into a pretended marriage with an ex-convict, who in turn turned her over to Charles H. Duval, alleged to be a "barber" from the United States army.

She escaped from Duval, the authorities say, and went to Tucson, trying to get back to her parents in this city. Duval traced her there and compelled her to return with him, it is alleged. Later she was taken to Yuma, where she was found by Bowen.

Duval had his hearing before United States Commissioner Gordon at the El Yuma Indian Reservation, and in default of bond he was committed to the County Jail. The woman was destitute and had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. The letters in possession of the officer, written by the girl to her parents in Los Angeles, are of the most pathetic character.

TEST CASE. J. F. Kerner, proprietor of the Fashionables, West Washington street, is to test the case the prosecution has against him for running a stable without a license. He made a plea of not guilty in the University Police Court yesterday and the case was continued. In giving riding lessons, Kerner permitted the patrons to ride his mounts. The city license inspector charges Kerner with renting the horses without a permit.

RESTING AT THE BEACH. Justice Summerfield left for Balboa yesterday to pass several weeks with his family. They have leased Greenwood, a handsome cottage near the bay. While Summerfield is away Justice Young will serve as presiding Justice.

YIELDS AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

Postoffice Auditor Steals Caught; Confesses.

Effort to Save Orange Grove Leads to Downfall.

Amount of Shortage Is Unknown to Him.

Clarence C. Andrews, since 1900 an employee of the Los Angeles post office and for the past two years an auditor connected with that office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Williams, and held in bond of \$1000. Surety was furnished by C. S. Anderson and E. B. Nutt, fellow-employees with Andrews in the postoffice. Andrews was one of three auditors whose business it was to check up the accounts and count the funds in possession of the eighty-seven branches and stations of the local office. The specific charge against him is that yesterday he abstracted a small sum from the funds counted at Station 14, in a downtown department store. The money was marked and found in his possession.

Suspicion against Andrews has been entertained since last June by the postoffice authorities, and it is believed that during that month he abstracted money from the accounts of some of the sub-stations, but as the cash had not been marked, he was not arrested.

Yesterday morning Postoffice Inspector Ranger became convinced that Andrews was taking money and set a trap for him. He went to the department store station and marked every place of money in the possession of the sub-agent. Then he saw to it that Andrews was sent to check up Station 14. He was seen to slip the money in his trousers pocket, and when he was taken into custody the marked money was found with his other cash.

When confronted with this, Andrews weakened and confessed that he was guilty. It appears that some time ago he bought a small orange grove near Covina and was trying to pay for it. The cold weather of last winter killed all of his fruit and he had been making every effort to get over ever since, confessing that he had been robbing the sub-station funds ever since May.

The amount of his shortage is not known, and Andrews says that he can furnish definite information on that question. Inasmuch as he could only take small amounts the postoffice officials are inclined to think that the bond more than covers it.

When Andrews was arraigned before the commissioner he almost collapsed. He seemed to feel his degradation keenly, and could hardly speak. Asst. Dist. Atty. Robinson expressed his willingness to take any sufficient bond for his release, as strongly did his subject appearance appeal to the officials.

Andrews lives with his wife and two daughters in Garvanza, but for some time past they have been spending the most of the time at one of the beaches.

Native Hawaiian Ukuleles

Learn to play the Ukulele! Hundreds of people who had never intended learning any Stringed Instrument are now playing the Ukulele. It is easy to learn—its music is so sweet and exquisite that everyone enjoys it.

Prof. Kia, the famous Hawaiian Ukulele Player, gives a Free Lesson to all purchasers of Ukuleles at this store. Come in and see this excellent \$8 instrument.

These flat-backed instruments have been \$15 come very popular because they are easier to hold than a Mandolin, and far more brilliant in tone. If you haven't

tried the Mando, come to the Birkel Company and ask to be shown this splendid \$15 instrument. Like the Mandolin, it is easily learned and very interesting.

Special \$10 Mandolin Outfit—

If you are considering the purchase of a Mandolin, buy it here and get a Case and set of Extra Strings with it—the whole outfit for \$10.

We secured this Assortment of Mandolins especially to make this Special \$10 Offer. Even though the price is low, these are excellent instruments. Better see them!

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

30 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

446-448 South Broadway

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Store Open Saturdays All Day

Hair Ornaments

Values to \$1.00 at 50c

Economically inclined women will think of the holidays when viewing this lot of pretty things for the hair. The lot comprises odd lots and broken lines of some of the past season's most exclusive styles. Jet, Amber and Shell, some plain, some mounted or jeweled, all attractive, pretty and of good quality. There are combs and bandeaus and pins in dozens of designs, suitable for all womankind. Majority are 75c and \$1.00 value. Choice Saturday 50c.

Two Exceptional Lines of Onyx Stockings

Onyx Lisle, fine and sheer, with deep garter tops and good wearing linen soles, heels and toes; a stocking for looks and hard service. 50c. Onyx Silk Hose knit with lisle top, sole, heel and toe; black, white and all colors. School stockings of every style, weight and color for both boys and girls. Some especially strong values for Saturday.

Perfect Union Suits \$1.00

Richelieu Brand—Richelieu Knitwear is seamless, form fitting, therefore comfortable and serviceable. See the new Richelieu Union Suits at \$1.00.

Weights for present wear in low-neck, sleeveless, ankle length, also Dutch neck, short sleeves and ankle length. It's a better garment for the money than we thought could ever be made.

Hand Towels Today

See that you secure some of today's towel values. You will thank us for reminding you of them! Hand Towels of extra large size; thick, heavy double fold, and substantially hemmed ends—wonderfully low priced at 25c.

Hand Towels of pure Irish linen, damask borders, hemmed ends; a towel of exceptional merit, at 35c.

Children's School Dresses, Suits, and Hats—Accounts of children's school clothes were never more satisfying than now, never smarter in style or more moderately priced. Bring the youngsters in and let them choose from full assortments.

318-320-322 South Broadway

By the Staff
The heart may be broken, but the right place.
Continues to refer to the...
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The
"Verdant"
\$3

A
Fall
Hat

The "Verdant" is about the cleverest new hat we have seen yet. A classy felt hat, made to turn down all around (or up). The all-necessary velvet band, of course. In Brown, Blue, Gray, Black or Slate, just as you like. Other hats at higher prices, including "Knox" and "Stetson" hats, \$4 and up; foreign hats. Hat Department is handy, right in the front of this big store.

Harris & Frank
437-441 South Spring St.

Scarfs

Fall styles, including the beautiful new Ve-lour. Fall "Manhattan" Shirts, \$1.50.

Clothes

Reminding you that the fall styles in STEIN-BLOCH and Stratford System Clothes are on our racks.

Madam—
When the problem of "what shall we have for dinner" again presents itself—just remember what a zest

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

adds to any meal. It is ready at a moment's notice, it is liked by every member of the family, it is easily digested—it is, on the whole, a perfect home beverage. Yet it is as inexpensive as anything of its kind you can buy. Thirty cups to every pound.

You're SURE of the quality if you insist upon getting **GHIRARDELLI'S**

Since 1852

Mozart Convicted.

(Continued from First Page.)

must return to the East on a matter of business. To those who recalled his apprehension on a charge brought by an alleged first wife in the Pennsylvania courts he declared his confidence of acquittal.

At that time the Los Angeles Mrs. Mozart denounced the proceedings as the effort of an adventurer, who was my husband's partner in a vaudeville sketch thirty years ago, to get all she can out of him. Everybody in Lancaster, Pa., where I was brought up, knows that Mr. Mozart and I are legally married, and that the other woman has no claim. The action is brought under the common law procedure in force in Pennsylvania recognizing marriages if the woman can prove a certain number of years residence with a man.

Mozart is well known in Los Angeles where he cut quite a dash as a moving picture impresario. Since his departure for Philadelphia a fortnight ago Mrs. Mozart has disposed of the theater on Grand avenue, and last evening could not be found at her home No. 1825 West Twenty-third street. At the theater employees who have been associated with her in the conduct of the house said they had not seen her during the day but were confident that she had not received any bad news from the scene of the trial.

"Every letter since Mozart's departure," said Operator Reynolds, either from himself or his lawyers has been optimistic and expressed confidence of a favorable outcome.

The Philadelphia claimant to the name was discovered at the time of the arrest to be living at No. 1423 Vine street in the Quaker metropolis, and is said to have displayed a marriage certificate to prove that she was legally wedded to the Los Angeles man in 1886 when she was but 15 years old.

MONTHLY DOG SHOW.

The Pacific Coast Boston Terrier Club will hold their regular monthly match, Tuesday evening, September 16, at Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 South Spring street. Ribbon and medal prizes will be awarded and all fanciers and lovers of the American dog should not fail to attend. The club has secured S. Tyler as judge of the evening, and should be a popular choice.

School Shoes

Today is the last shopping day before school begins. Bring the children to Staub's today, and have their feet properly outfitted.

Alden's Shoes for Boys are particularly recommended for their durable, sturdy quality. \$2.75 to \$3.50.

For girls, ask to see Dugan & Hudson Shoes.

Staub's
336 So. Broadway



Women's White Nubuck Rubber Sole English Boots, \$2.45 all sizes

Women's Tan Oxfords with Rubber Soles, all sizes, \$2.45 \$4 value

FINE SHOES
FOR TENNIS

James P. Burns
525 So. Broadway.

SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
Scott Bros
425-427 So. Spring St.

—Home of Ostermoor Mattresses—
Cooler Dry Goods Co.
FOUNDED IN 1878
U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station W. U. Telegraph Branch American Express Branch.

Last Sale Untrimmed Summer Shapes

If you have the slightest need for an untrimmed shape, buy it here and now, while these prices prevail on the choicest! A limited quantity to go on sale Saturday at clearance prices like these—

Untrimmed Shapes, 25c

Values to \$4.50—these sailor and beach hats, banded and untrimmed, simply must go, that's all . . . 25c

Untrimmed Shapes, 50c

Values to \$7.50. Similar shapes and styles but better qualities—out they go, regardless of former cost, at . . . 50c



A Sale of Flowers

And here are the flowers to trim the shapes you buy at the above prices—all sorts of pretty, well-made, naturally-colored flowers of the best grades, or they wouldn't have found a place in these stocks!

Included, Look For

—daisies, both the small and the large Shastas; lilacs, sweet peas, marguerites, wisteria, rose and lilac foliage, roses—all sorts of flower sprays; formerly priced at \$1 to \$2.50; now 25c and . . . 50c

Summer Sunshades at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00

These sunshades are what remain from our summer's assortments—up-to-date styles, which women will be carrying for months to come. We must make room for fall arrivals—let that account for the low prices:



\$4 and \$4.50 Kid Gloves, Spl. at \$1.95

Small sizes in black suede; large sizes in white glaze; and all sizes in light blue, pink, mode and pale green, in both suede and glaze; 16 and 20 button lengths.

At \$1—Values to \$2.50

—silks, silk and linen, and linen repps, in rose, navy, lavender, Balkan, black-and-white, flame and Alice blue.

At \$2—Values to \$4.50

—black-and-white, Dresden, flame, pongees (plain and lined); checks, etc.

At \$3—Values to \$7.50

—imported pongees, Dresden, bordered, brown, Nellrose and other shades.

Our Fourth Floor Cafe, a la Carte

No cafe in Los Angeles can serve you a better meal in better fashion, or from better materials—than you can buy right here—and at very moderate prices. Our pastries are made in our own kitchens, and are surpassed by none; everything we serve is of absolutely first quality.

—Luncheon daily from 11:30 to 2; cafe open daily until 5 o'clock, when we serve ices, salads and like light refreshments. Try it, Saturday.

—Cafe, Fourth Floor—

15c Linen Handkerchiefs, \$1.25 a Dozen

—Sheer, plain linen handkerchiefs, with 1/8-inch hem—size for men and women; our regular 15c quality, special, by the doz. \$1.25

—Women's initial handkerchiefs of pure linen or sheer Shamrock, and in pure linen, not initialed; each 8c; by the dozen . . . \$1.00

Good Hosiery for School Wear

School begins Monday—are your youngsters outfitted? We'd like you to notice particularly these special brands of hosiery for children—they're noted for their looks and wearing qualities:

—Black cotton, medium weight, a regular 35c grade, on sale Saturday at 20c pair; three for 50c

—Black Cat, Clark's Make and Hosiery Guaranteed Hose for children are brands known to nearly every woman; full lines here.

—Hosiery, Main Floor—

Leather Bags \$1.85, Worth to \$3.50

It is most unusual to be able to select from such a variety of bags as we offer in this under-priced group. We're assembling all odd lots for quick clearance—some dozen different styles are included; in nickel and gilt frames, black and colored leathers; snap style and the overfold bags that carry so handily; all \$1.85.

Beautiful New Brocaded Silks and Satins

Use these for gowns, for linings, for trimmings—they are by far the handsomest you've ever seen—and the price-range is so wide that any woman can afford at least one dress pattern:

Satin Charmeuse
40-inch width; in full color range . . . \$1.50

Brocade Satin
—clinging, shimmering; 40 inches wide . . . \$3.00

Plain Shades to Match

—any of the above silks may be perfectly matched in plain silks or satins, in making entire costumes.

Richelieu Seamless Underwear for Women

The tightest corset couldn't hurt you with a Richelieu seamless Union suit on. There are no seams down the sides, and each garment is knit thinner at the waist, so that your corset fits smoothly and comfortably, being form-fitting. Richelieu Union Suits here at a dollar and higher—make it a point to see them before buying fall underwear.

New Velour Ties for Men, Only Fifty Cents

You'll judge them three-dollar ties, when you see these handsome patterns—Dresden, Persian, tiny figures, gold-outlined effects; even stripes; most of them made with silk band, so that they slide easily under your collar. We're selling them for just half a dollar apiece. —INTERWOVEN HOSE—so sheer you can read print through them, yet so protected where the hard wear comes that they're well nigh indestructible. In black and colors; cotton lisle and silk—25c, 35c and 50c a pair.

215-229 South Broadway—224-228 South Hill Street

MATHESON Mazawattee
Men and Women's Wear
Removal Sale
BROADWAY AT THIRD

Mission Malt Tonic
GIVES HEALTH & STRENGTH
AT DRUGGISTS

Colonist Rates
VICENTE TERRACE, Santa Monica, where profit is absolutely sure. Buy now. Schader-Wells, Sole Agents, 1808 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, Cal.

VACUUM CLEANER
STORE
F. C. KINGSTON CO.
719 W. 7th St.
Cleaners \$10 to \$1000

A Brilliant Foretaste of Fashion's Offerings for the Fall Season.



A group of models and some of the latest things in miladi's dress, which will be featured in the Fashion Show to open shortly along Broadway. From left to right styles shown are: Cheruit model, short cutaway; opera wrap of two tone Matelasse velvet, covering gown of purple messaline; white charmeuse harem gown; pearl evening dress, with evening cloak de luxe; butterfly gown with metal woven shadow lace; black and gold charmeuse evening gown; black Paquin panne velvet afternoon dress; and long Cheruit suit of wistaria corded wool poplin.

LIVING MODELS POSTER POSERS

PHOTOGRAPHS ADVERTISE THE FALL FASHION SHOW.

Beautiful and somewhat daring creations depicted from Real Life. Cheruit suit, Matelasse wrap, Decollete harem gown, Butterfly gown and Paquin masterpiece.

Beautiful posters made from actual living models and showing the latest in fall and winter styles, were placed on display late yesterday afternoon to advertise the coming of

the annual Fall Fashion Show the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this month.

This is the first year that living models have been posed in late fashions and grouped for a poster. Previously, artists here have competed in a poster contest with idealistic designs, but this year the Retail Dry Goods Merchants' Association decided to have a well-known photographer make actual photographs.

The posters, finished on a dark gray cardboard with both the printing and the prints in a peculiar shade of red, aroused expressions of admiration from the late shoppers on Broadway last evening.

Among the newer modes depicted on poster is a Cheruit model suit, with a coat of chartruese Douline cut in the new one-button short cutaway style, with collars and cuffs of natural possum fur to match the color of the coat. The lining is of the new oriental shades and very striking. The skirt is of petty broad-

cloth and is extensively draped. Another is a wrap of Matelasse two-tone purple velvet, attractively trimmed with real Iceland fox fur and lined with white messaline, edged with apple-color brocaded material. The gown worn under this wrap has a foundation of purple messaline.

The skirt is draped entrain and has a well-defined slit. It is caught at the waist with Venetian ornaments and a wide band of silk velvet to match, encircles the waist. It has a white messaline bodice with short sleeves of crepe de chine, and the bodice is covered with that type of black silk shadow lace known as La Boheme.

Another gown shows a foundation of white charmeuse silk draped from the waist in harem fashion, in coral chiffon with silk shadow lace, tunic overdrape, made longer in the back and terminating in an ornament of silver beads. This tunic is edged with bands of narrow brown fur. The yoke cut decollete is built up of flesh-colored maline, with drapings

of the coral chiffon which forms the skirt overdrape; the whole is covered with shadow lace; the sleeves are made in short kimono effect, outlined with narrow bands of fur. Edged about the neck is a garniture of bead passementerie, with such effect down the center. The center of the yoke is outlined with rhinestones.

The girdle is made of Alice blue velvet ribbon, finished with a bow in the center. The skirt is parted to the knee at the side, but may be closed if desired. One of the most beautiful creations is a combination of elegant embroidered beaded net and exquisite design of gold. Embroidered on silk gauze, the bodice is of all-over beaded net, a high waist model with handsome beaded girdle of gold embroidered poplin on a pale shade of silver gray, edged with a one-inch band of ermine fur. The artistic draped tunic is of all over beaded net, the under dounce and train being of gold-embroidered gauze. The wrap, a Paquin model is of brocaded velvet on a

background of a soft material in a combination of self-colored silk. It is trimmed in racoon fur.

The butterfly gown—an innovation in fall fashions—will be seen in smart society circles this winter. It has a foundation of cream charmeuse with a bodice of metal-woven shadow lace. This idea had its inception in Germany when Emperor William's daughter was married. At that time all her garments, even to the plainer wash frocks, were made with metal inlay. It is cut with a deep V-neck and has a tunic of deep drapery with crystal beads on net. The girdle is high and pointed. The skirt is very narrow at the bottom and has a wide cutaway slit and set of maline tamsel.

Another recent importation in evening gowns is one with a foundation of gold charmeuse. The lower part is of black charmeuse, as is the center panel in the back, which is decidedly graduated. The tunic is of fine maline embroidered in gold and jetted. This gown is extremely

decollete, the V in the back being cut almost to the waist line. Over the bodice is chiffon with a touch of gold and Chantilly lace. Around the V of this gown are small rhinestones. With it is worn a gold band around the hair with a gourd bird in front. A black Paquin model is made of panne velvet, with the founce and bodice in hand made of white La Boheme lace, veiled in chiffon and with a border of sable fur at the bottom. The skirt is very long and extremely draped in front. The upper sleeve is of La Boheme lace, veiled in chiffon, while the lower sleeve is of chiffon, edged in fur. With this gown, which is an afternoon affair, is worn one of the new modelin model hats with mole-colored feathers to match. It also has the new pointed velvet ears and is called the Evelyn Varon bonnet.

Another fashionable suit for autumn is the Cheruit long cutaway model. This is shown in a wistaria corded-wool poplin with a flower brocaded velvet vest. It has a girdle of soft chiffon charmeuse extended by a rubber band around the waist and a tunic effect and a draped skirt to harmonize with the cut of the coat. With this dress costume is worn a black velvet hat with a spray of paradise aigrettes and a gold lace band underneath the rim.

Republican Majority.

OUT DEMOCRATS FROM THE HOUSE.

FORMER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PREDICTIONS.

Political Writing on the Wall Seen at Washington, He Says, and as Result of President's Handling of Mexican Situation and Lecture Bryan's Insane Administration.

"The cloud of a probable Republican majority in the national House of Representatives after the next general elections is beginning to gather over the Democratic administration in Washington," said former Assistant United States Attorney-General R. P. Goodwin at the Alexandria last night. Accompanied by Mrs. Goodwin, he is here direct from Washington. They are traveling for pleasure and will be in the city ten days.

"You know the politicians in Washington always have their ears to the ground," Goodwin continued. "They are hearing sounds now that are disconcerting to the Democrats. The belief that the next House will have a Republican majority is based on information that comes from practically every section of the country."

"The general disaffection with the present tariff programme, President Wilson's ineffective methods of handling the Mexican situation, Lecturer Bryan's blunders and similar causes are turning the eyes of the people back to days of Republican sanity. It is quite evident that the hysteria is rapidly passing. When it is gone there will be nothing for either the Democrats or Progressives to stand on. Both parties took advantage of an abnormal situation that cannot last."

"That the people who were led off after false gods are coming back to the Republican fold by the thousands in all quarters, is evident in Washington and elsewhere. From my own observation I find this condition to be true in the Middle West and all the way to the Pacific Coast."

"The belief that the next House will be Republican is based on facts as well as well-founded theories. For instance, a Republican was elected to Congress recently in a district in Maine that went strong for President Wilson. In the same district the Progressive vote had divided marginally. By watching these special elections in different parts of the country we can readily see which way the wind is blowing."

"Bryan's inability to live on \$12,000 a year has killed him forever as the Great Commoner. That is a sample of how the Democrats are rapidly wearing the gilt off of themselves and letting the true color shine. The Republicans have saved the country in every great crisis and of course, they will do it again when the crisis comes; and, evidently, it is on the way."

MOTHER WANTS CHILD.

Attorney W. E. Baird secured a writ of habeas corpus yesterday returnable before Judge Taft Monday in an effort to secure the possession of the child of Alice Giraudette. The child is now in the custody of the juvenile officers and the mother wants to get her.

Refused to Show Books.

J. F. Clark, president of the California Products Company, was convicted in Police Judge Frederickson's court yesterday of refusing to show books of the corporation to a stockholder. The court ruled this a violation of the law, and sentence will be pronounced today. Clark was arraigned on complaint of Charles Dickenson, a stockholder.

Confessed Diamond Thief for Leniency is Disgraced on Flays No Figure.

Seven years in San Quentin today by Judge Willie Douglas a day on behalf of the prisoner's counsel. An attempt to secure leniency for domestic and trivial crimes was made by the prisoner, Vancil, and Mrs. Vancil, who were upon G. J. R. Carson, a well-known beer. Suddenly Vancil was turned away but was not turned. His plea for leniency was based on the fact that he was intoxicated at the time the offense was committed.

Resolutions of Regret and Sympathy of Public Service.

Resolutions of regret and sympathy of public service, passed by the board, were passed and ordered sent to his family.

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MEXICANS HERE TO CELEBRATE

HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

Beauty Contest, Barbecue and Reading of "Grito" Features of Festivities. — Spanish "Quinto de Sevilla" to be given.

The 103rd anniversary of independence will be celebrated here today and Tuesday by the Mexican colony in the city. The day will be spent in music and dancing, feasting and making, a parade and a beauty contest.

The festivities will be under auspices of the Comite Mexicano named in honor of the occasion. The anniversary will be celebrated on the 14th, but on the evening of the 13th the joy-making will be begun with a grand ball at Turner hall, 221 South Main street. At the "Grito," the Mexican cry of independence, will be given by Prof. F. del Rio.

A special mass will be held at Piusa Church at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 10 o'clock there will form at the Piusa church Mayor Ross and with him Consul and a mounted squad of men acting as escort. All the consuls and other foreign officials here of foreign consuls have been invited to participate in the parade, which will move down Spring street to Ninth, west of the way, north to the Plaza, and then to the Plaza.

Features in the parade will be Mexican horsemen and their prize offered for the most beautiful Spanish or Mexican girl in the parade given by F. B. Silverwood.

Tuesday afternoon at the Animal Farm a barbecue will be served, patriotic speeches and national games. Frank Dominguez, president of the day, will deliver an address at 10 o'clock. Gen. Frank C. Dominguez will speak in English and Spanish. A big chorus of girls in costume, under the direction of M. G. Gonzalez, will sing the national hymn and the Star Spangled Banner.

The festivities will conclude with a concert in Turner hall. The beauty contest, and the cup will be awarded. In the evening there will be a Spanish dance, the "Quinto de Sevilla." The guests will be Jose Ariza, Eladio Olvera, Dominguez and Myrtle Dominguez, officers of the Comite Mexicano. M. G. Gonzalez, president of the committee, will preside.

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DURING SEPTEMBER

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Get your friends to help you—most men are smoking these three popular brands of cigarettes—collect all the coupons you can—redeem them during September—get a valuable present with just one-half the number of coupons usually required.

Call at once at our store—747 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, and get the catalogue which pictures and describes the presents and tells how many coupons are necessary to procure the present you want. Remember, during September you get the present for only one-half the number of coupons as listed in the catalogue, if you use coupons from OLD MILL, PIEDMONT and OBAK Cigarettes.

Double Value to Coupons

will only be allowed on those redeemed during September and the coupons must be brought to our store in person. Positively no coupons can be mailed to this store.

If inconvenient to call at the store, mail the catalogue coupon and the catalogue will be forwarded to you.

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Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Life's G

MOVEMENT

DELIGHTFULLY informal was presided over by Mrs. M. Van Brunt at her beautiful home on Broadway, where a luncheon was held today with her guests, Mrs. Goshen, Ind. A luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. M. Van Brunt at her beautiful home on Broadway, where a luncheon was held today with her guests, Mrs. Goshen, Ind. A luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. M. Van Brunt at her beautiful home on Broadway, where a luncheon was held today with her guests, Mrs. Goshen, Ind.

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Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theaters.

MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

Informal affair presented over by Mrs. Morris at her beautiful home on Venice, Tuesday. The affair was in the honor of the birthday of Mrs. Robert Gertner, who is to be married today with her husband, Robert Gertner, of the Los Angeles club. A handsome luncheon was served on the terrace of the house. In the center of which were of pink asters. Auction was the pleasure provided by Mrs. Gertner. Following luncheon, and then by Miss Helen King. Included were Mrs. George Manser, Mrs. R. King, Mrs. Frank O. King, Mrs. Stanley King, Mrs. M. R. King and Miss King.

She's Lucky.

STAR DEARTH BRINGS CHANCE.

KATHLEEN McDONNELL MAKES HIT ON FIRST APPEARANCE.

Successor to Julia Deane in "Bought and Paid For" Got First Experience in Stock Companies. Answers Brady's Call for Candidates and Wins Coveted Role.

The success achieved at the Princess Theater in Chicago by Miss Kathleen McDonnell, who has played the part of Virginia in the long run of "Bought and Paid For" at the playhouse, has proved the value of one of William A. Brady's ideas. When the Broadway play was produced at the Princess last autumn the name of Kathleen McDonnell was scarcely known to the theater public. She had played in a stock company in Philadelphia for three years, chiefly in ingenue roles, and had had two small parts as a member of Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan company.

When Mr. Brady presented her in Chicago, she was at once acclaimed by the dramatic critics as worthy the most important female part in the Broadway play, and she has constantly added to her reputation throughout the run of more than two hundred performances.

Last summer Mr. Brady was confronted with a problem; he has produced new plays at frequent intervals, and he found the supply of players who had made their mark limited. Then he decided unless something is done to find new players, there will be a dearth of competent ones in a few years. He thought that unwittingly, perhaps, the producers had raised barriers between themselves and aspiring young men and women, and that young people with talent were finding it increasingly difficult to obtain a hearing to show what they could do.

He decided that he would take time to see these newcomers, and he set apart a certain hour each day for this purpose. One of the results of this new venture was the engaging of Miss McDonnell to play Virginia. There are several other actors and actresses under Mr. Brady's management now, making good in splendid style, who are along with the result for so long that it is not necessary for him to take the road company. However, William A. Brady induced him to come to Los Angeles last season at the head of "Bought and Paid For," Broadway's master drama. It will be remembered with pleasure that this play enjoyed capacity business at the Majestic, so it was not hard to again induce Mr. Richman to come West, particularly to Los Angeles, a city which he is especially fond of.

Apart from his impersonation of Robert Stafford, Richman is probably best known for his work as Daniel Carter in "Mrs. Dan's Defense" in which he shared the honors with Margaret Anglin. He was at one time a prominent member of the Augustus Daily company playing a wide range of romantic and serious roles. He now enjoys the honor of being the highest salaried leading man on the American stage.

TO PRESENT COMIC OPERA.

Pomona People Interested in Charitable Work Are Arranging for a Musical Production—News Briefs.

POMONA, Sept. 12.—Rehearsals are progressing well for the production of the comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," under the direction of Victor Young and T. W. Ovington. The principals and chorus are working diligently for the production, which will be given at the Fraternal Aid Theater on the evenings of September 29 and 30.

The proceeds will be given to Pomona's charity organization, the Fruit and Flower Mission. The cast is composed of the most prominent local musical people, most of whom took part in the production of the "Mikado," which was given for the benefit of the local lodge of Elks a short time ago.

"Our Times" Club, composed of women of this city, has arranged interesting programmes for the coming season, and the first meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at Daniel's Park, when the members will attend their vacation experiences. A picnic supper will be served at 6 o'clock. Mrs. A. E. Pelton is president of the club; Mrs. C. F. Sawyer, vice-president; Mrs. E. Kelly secretary, and Mrs. Irwin, treasurer.

The new High School cafeteria, under the management of the domestic science department, is being successfully operated, and is serving lunches daily to many students. The system will be improved upon, however.

Last evening, under the grape arbor at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Emmo C. Bichowsky, on West Holt avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenwood Tinsley entertained the members of the Summer Five Hundred Club at cards, dinner being served before the games of the evening.



CONCERT MASTER FOR SYMPHONY.

HERR TANDLER HAS SELECTED SIEGMUND BEEL.

Well-Known San Francisco Musician Chosen for Concert Master of Symphony Orchestra, Coming to Audiet in Selecting Musicians and Directing Rehearsals.

BY HECTOR ALLIOT.

In all orchestras of importance the most responsible position, after that of the director, is the one of concert master.

This artist, who must be a thoroughly equipped musician, is the assistant to the director, aids him with rehearsals, selection of compositions and choice of musicians.

As chief of the first violins he sets the pace and often covers deficiencies by his skill.

Herr Tandler engaged yesterday the concert master of the Symphony orchestra, the most important member of his musical family.

While it is to be regretted that among the many talented violinists we have here one could not be found to fill the position acceptably and closely assimilate the local elements which must compose the orchestra, the selection finally made is a notable one.

Siegmund Beel of San Francisco has accepted the offer to become concert master of the Symphony, and is now on his way here to assist in the selection of the musicians and direct rehearsals.

Mr. Beel is a well-known Californian musician, a native of San Francisco, and a graduate of the University of California.

At an early age he became the pupil of Dr. Joseph Joachim and studied under that master in the Berlin Conservatory.

Afterwards, when I went down stairs, who should drop in, but Frank Baum and Louis Gotshall, who wrote "The Tik-Tok Man." They are both as chipper as a couple of kids which I take as an indication that the music is beginning to bubble over again.

Speaking of people dropping in reminds me that I have heard from Oliver Morosco, that he will arrive today, see one or two performances of "Help Wanted" and leave for New York again Monday.

Now to cross the continent merely to see a show once certainly is some stunt, but it has developed on Tim to select the New York cast he wanted to see the original company in actio.

Joe Howard admitted yesterday that he comes from Kansas, he and an old pal were exchanging reminiscences and from them I judge that the musical comedy craze was some village cut-up when he was a precocious kid.

Another man I rather expect today is Sam Harris, managing director of the Western States Vaudeville Association, which is furnishing the Hippodrome with its splendid bill. He has been on the way from the Frisco all week and today's



Siegmund Beel, Concert master Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.

STAGE CELEBRITIES PAY ME UNEXPECTED VISITS.

BY GARDNER BRADFORD.

SO MANY people have asked me why I didn't write a longer column yesterday, that I rise in self-defense to remark that it was much too torrid to do any more than the law required.

No, Viola, it was not a choice between stars and base, but really I located the coolest place in town. It is the big plunge in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and believe me, I only came up once in a while, for breath.

It was on one of these rises to the surface that I encountered Fred Hamill, who is now at the Orpheum, and it was a mutual shock of surprise, for the last time I met him was in Waukegan, Ill., when Fred, for the first time on any stage sang, "Some of These Days."

Clarence Drown, manager of the Orpheum, has taken to golf, and I hear that Will Wyatt of the Mason Opera House is seriously contemplating a trip on the Drownward path. I can't sympathize with Drown, but I can for Wyatt, for Margaret Anglin, who will open the regular season at the Mason, threatens to play her Greek play "Elektra."

In "The Tiger" they have a realistic animal picture at Tally's, but that wasn't the stage director's fault. The tiger got hungry right in the middle of the film and pounced on the leading man. The camera man didn't worry a bit, what beams of cold leading man, but kept on grinding out the film. The result is a real thrill for the public, and a hospital bill for the leading man.

Names That Live.

[The Referee.] It would be interesting to ascertain how many people have given their names to the English language in the words that Mackintosh and Macadam gave their. Tr. Capt. Boycott we owe the word boycott to Lord Sandwich, the most popular form of light refreshment, Dr. Guillotin, the process by which our Ministers gag the House of Commons; to the brave soldier of the great Napoleon, Bert Chevalier, the word Chauvinism; to Jean Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, the word "nicotine"; to Mr. Thomas Bowdler, the word "bowdlerize"; to Mr. Gladstone a popular form of handbag, and to Wellington and Blucher, two styles of footwear. Mr. Hanson supplied the name for the Frisco all week and today's

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Centers—Amusements—Entertainments.

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER— Broadway, Near Eighth. LAST TWO TIMES TODAY—BIG MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON. **The Lure** TOMORROW. **Bought and Paid For** MATINEE. **ROSOCO'S BURBANK THEATER—** Main, Today, Tomorrow and Tuesday. **"MADAME SHERRY"** **THE GIRL IN THE TAXI** **THE TRAFFIC**

Kathleen MacDonnell.

Who plays the chief feminine role in George Broadhurst's big play "Bought and Paid For" at the Majestic next week, and below, Alma Youlin, who comes to the Orpheum Monday.

Superintendent of Schools W. H. Murphy has called a general teachers' meeting of all the teachers of the city schools, to be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the High School auditorium. The grade schools will reopen for the fall term on Monday morning, and the attendance will be the largest in the history of the city.

The Royal Men's Bible class of the First Christian Church has arranged for a big annual home-coming banquet to be held in the social rooms of the church on Tuesday. Rev. Frank M. Dowling will be the toastmaster for the occasion. He used to live here and was pastor of the church for some years, and is very popular with the members. Attorney Frank G. Tyrrell of Los Angeles will be the principal speaker of the evening. There will be a hundred guests.

Lin Royal High School of Music and completed his studies under the world-renowned teacher, Cesar Thomson of Brussels.

After a season's connection with the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, he returned to California, where he was in great favor for several years.

Later he returned to Europe and was successfully engaged in concert work in England, France and Italy for nearly twenty years.

Last season Mr. Beel returned to San Francisco and founded there the Beel quartette, which has won an enviable reputation in the northern metropolis.

The directors have been fortunate in their choice, as Siegmund Beel has been favorably known both here and abroad as a musician of finished training, brilliant technique and possessing a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of orchestral work.

Theaters—Amusements—Entertainments.

BROADWAY, Between 6th and 7th— Phone: Main 1912. **Orpheum** Standard of Vaudeville. **Visit the Cawston Ostrich Farm** **EMPEROR THEATER—** SULLIVAN & CONNOR VAUDEVILLE. **3 Shows Tonight** **MASON OPERA HOUSE—** BROADWAY, BET. 1st and 2nd. **QUO VADIS** **LHAMBRA THEATER—** Hill, Bet. 7th & 8th Sts. **CORONA AUTO RACES** **PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE—** MATINEE 2:30 **3 SHOWS TONIGHT Starting 6:30** **MOZART THEATER—** Grand Ave. Near 7th. **NEW "TRAVEL PICTURES" New** **VISIT THE CAWSTON OSTRICH FARM—**

Los Angeles Daily Times.

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WOMAN IS DRAMATICALLY

Case Results in Death of Victim.

Squirrels Blamed for Outbreak.

Bound Over to Court.

Man Injured While Fighting Fire.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Grain Industrial Progress: Shipping Copper.

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OFFICIALS PLEASED WITH WHEAT PROSPECT.

Both farming and shipping officials are pleased with the prospect of a bumper crop of wheat in California this year. The season is said to be the best in history, and the prospects for a bumper crop are said to be the best in history. The officials are pleased with the prospect of a bumper crop of wheat in California this year. The season is said to be the best in history, and the prospects for a bumper crop are said to be the best in history.

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SANTA FE TRYING TO KEEP UP WITH FULLERTON.

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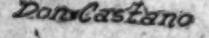
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1875

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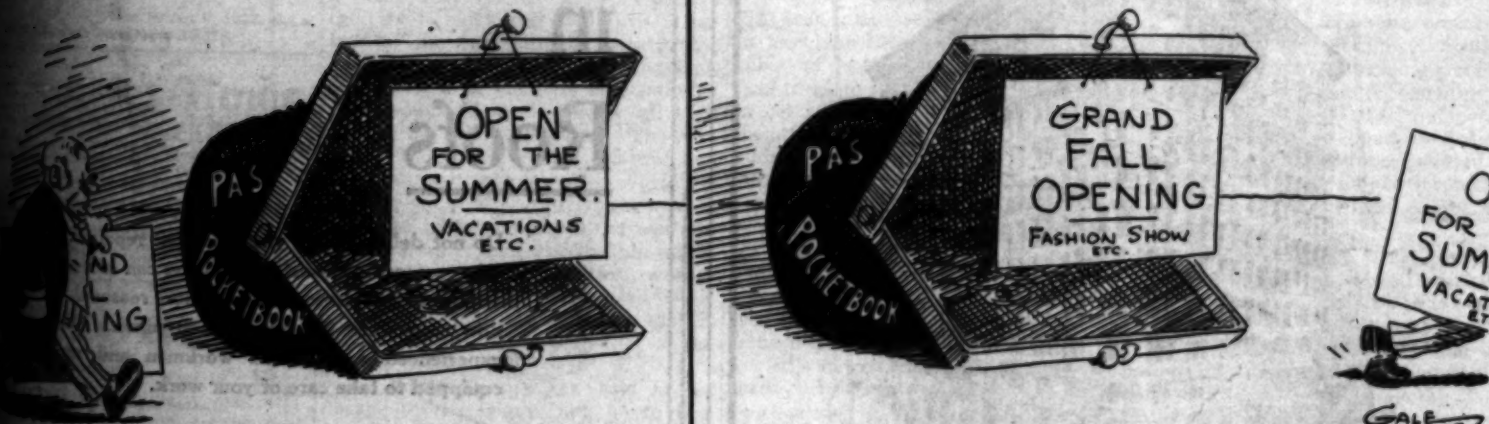
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INDEX TO CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Recent Cartoons	1	Who's Who—And Wherefore	1	Good Short Stories	1
Index to Contents	2	Pacific Personalities	2	In the Halls of the	2
Editorial	3	The American Abraham	3	City and Home Beautiful	3
How Many Little Enemies Have You	3	The Big and Little Bear	3	Home, Sweet Home	3
By the Western Sea	4	The Commandant's Daughter	4	Grooming Four Per Prime Winners	4
Column Forward	4	The Grandiose Genius of the Railway Mail	4	A Day the Weather	4
The Indians of Southern California Progressing	4	By William F. Campbell	4	Physiological and Psychological	4
By Clara H. Smallwood	5	From Lame Place to Home the Beautiful	5	This Human Body of Ours	5
The Eagle	5	By Frederick Roland Miner	5	Products of Feet and Humors	5
The Lancer	5	Mono Lake and Owens River Region. (Illustration)	5	Advertisements	5

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The Indians of Southern California Progressing.

By Clara H. Smallwood

MORONGO FIESTA.

WINTER time is fiesta time among the Indians of Southern California. One holiday week follows another at the different reservations, and it is at these times that one may best see the progress made during the past year. This progress is amply evidenced by the results of good living, the temperate habits of the Indians, their patriotism, and their eager desire to be recognized as good citizens. We are attending all the fiestas this summer, and this description will be confined to the one given in August by the Indians of the Morongo Reservation.

As all know who have traveled toward Banning on the Southern Pacific, Banning is the first town reached after leaving the summit of San Geronimo Pass. As the descent leads into the Colorado Desert you may see all the great, glaring, mysterious, and enticing below you. The descriptions of the country in the first volume of "Traveling" are strongly reminded of this country between the high San Jacinto and San Jacinto mountains. The "long, low ranges of barren hills," the "distance the crests of savage mountains"; in springtime in "the fierce burning country" are the "interminable mesas" that are so vividly described by Helen Holmes, and also by Pierre Loti in "Le Maroc." So often, indeed, are we reminded of the similarity in these two countries that we can easily imagine we are in the "burning country in the world" as we descend from Banning to the Morongo Indian Reservation.

For the brush ramada in which the fiesta was held this year, the site was situated about half-way between the entrance to the reservation and the Catholic school buildings that are on the mesa close against the mountains. This strip makes a delightful green space in the desert. The ramada is a long, low affair, and like the fair of the "burning country" in the "interminable mesas" that are so vividly described by Helen Holmes, and also by Pierre Loti in "Le Maroc." So often, indeed, are we reminded of the similarity in these two countries that we can easily imagine we are in the "burning country in the world" as we descend from Banning to the Morongo Indian Reservation.

The ramada is built on three sides of an open square, about 100 by 150 feet square. The sides of the ramada were covered with the most beautiful and delicious fruits, baskets, meats, and trinkets. The sides of the ramada were covered with the most beautiful and delicious fruits, baskets, meats, and trinkets. The sides of the ramada were covered with the most beautiful and delicious fruits, baskets, meats, and trinkets.

Preparations are on in Banning to secure a bond issue in the city to construct 300 miles of highway. The issue of the raw and unworked granite in the State of California exceeds \$1,000,000,000, on the previous year of \$300,000,000, a 33 per cent. on the products of the State.

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Group of little Americans.



Ambrosio Castilla, famous fire-eater.

of men and maidens grouped themselves about the flagpole and sang our best-loved national songs. As "The Star Spangled Banner" was started the flag was raised and formally given three sharp torpedo salutes. In the center of the court of this rude ramada the Stars and Stripes waved throughout the festival week. One old man, too timid to join in the ceremonies, caught, as it were, the spirit of patriotism as the flag floated free and yelled over and over again: "Viva, Washington! Viva, Washington!" It is certain that none of those dusky earnest-faced men who stood with bared heads under the flag will ever allow a bit of dirt to soil its beauty. Mr. Coggeshall, superintendent of the Malki Indian Agency, spoke to the people, explaining to them that the flag represented "one people"—Indian and white man—and he told them that they had a better right to call themselves Americans than any other people in this land. William Pablo interpreted these words in the Indian tongue, then made a fine speech telling the whites much of interest about his people.

Pablo is one of our natural orators. He is gifted with that power to move people by mere words that all great orators have. Like all southern Indians, his ways are leisurely and he has that far-reaching, broad vision, bred in them no doubt from the open life and great expanse of country continuously before them. Like most of these Indians, he is shrewd and observing and possessed of quantities of wit. Not in a complaining or malicious tone, but with a shade of bitterness, he told of the injustices that have been done to his people, and which are now in many places being practiced against them. "So many Gods and so many creeds" have added much to the Indians' confusion, disgust, and discontent. Pablo began by saying that he did not mean to insult the missionaries by what he was about to say, but he was going to speak the truth. "They hunted us like rabbits," he said. "They took our children away from us to teach them their ways and to educate them; they told us our God was no good and forced their God upon us, then took our land away from us in exchange! WHEN YOU TAKE MY CHILDREN, MY HOME, AND MY GOD AWAY FROM ME, YOU TAKE AWAY MY HEART." Pablo spoke of the desire of his people to be recognized as men; of their ambition to become better ranchers, and to have homes and all that goes to make homes. They want the land allotted; not a pittance, not five acres, that possibly some friend or neighbor has called



Catholic school buildings near Banning.

his, but enough land, that is good, to make a good living from. He said: "My father, my grandfather, my great-grandfather, have lived on these lands. My people were created right here, I suppose. I have seen this pass filled with Indians—now there is but a handful left. Of my own tribe there are but fifteen men in all."

There are many Indians who are called lazy who would undoubtedly make good if they were sure the land they would cultivate would be their own some-day. If the land were to be allotted here, protection from the government would be quite as necessary as it is now, for there are any number of whites who would steal from the Indians today as unscrupulously as they did in the past. Four townships were set aside as the Morongo Reservation some years ago; by one crooked turn and another this stretch of land has been eaten into till it is very much less. You say: "The Indians have more land than they are using." Maybe you have more of one thing or another than you are using—money, for instance. Do you feel ready to divide with anyone, so long as it is rightfully yours and for your children after you?

Education is a serious problem among the Indians. Our government is trying to make amends somewhat by placing the children in well-equipped institutions of learning, but is that the better way, after all? At Sherman, the Indians come from far and near, live under the best modern conditions, then when the time comes to go forth into the world are they fitted to keep themselves in like surroundings? They are not, unless they work as servants in the homes of the wealthy. Certainly the Indians make excellent servants, but is that any way to make amends for robbing and killing their forefathers—to make them our servants? After living at the schools they are not satisfied to go back on the reservations to live among their people while in the world there seems to be no exact place for them as equal citizens. Could they not better be educated from the homes of their people on the reservations, then be ready "on the ground," as it were, to work on their farms, in their homes, in their own schools, and to carry on business in their own towns, if you please. Many of the Indians have bank accounts and own valuable stocks. They are capable and should be given every encouragement and advantage to be men of the world.

At the Catholic school, out north from Banning, there are about 150 pupils during the active terms. The children are kept here from the age of 6 to 16 years. They are taught to work, most emphatically, which is the best teaching, the most sensible for anyone that expects to have to earn his way in the world or expects to have someone else pay his way along. In fact, knowing how to work is the best equipment for anyone starting out in life.

There is much that may be done by home missions and societies for the Indians—not preaching, not donations, but real sound practical helps that aid by teaching self-reliance and good citizenship. At Christmas time donations are usually acceptable, but it is never wise to send French-heeled slippers and silk waists to freezing Indians, or bonbons and sheets to them when they are starving. Many things like this have been done in the past by well-meaning people who became hysterical in their sympathy for "poor Lo."



Open court of the Ramada.

The Indians have in their superintendent, Mr. Coggeshall, one who sympathizes with the ambitions of his charges; he thoroughly understands them and he well knows the injustices they have been obliged to endure in the past. He is doing all that he can in their behalf. Very wisely he allowed them to play their native gambling games this year. No one seemed to gamble to excess and no "rows" were noted. The game of peon is accompanied by chanting; in this way the traditions of the Indians are handed down from one generation to another. In these songs the Indians possess their only histories; if we would do something to help them we should encourage the younger ones to learn these songs—we better let them chant and play peon. We are very inconsistent when we say these games should be stopped, then bemoan the fact that there are no records of the Indians' past.

Mr. Wolfe Verdugo distinguished himself at the fair by his bronco-busting and steer-throwing exhibitions. He travels about at present giving these exhibitions at the various fiestas, etc. He is unusually clever in his line of work; the steer-throwing being not only a skillful "stunt," but an exceedingly dangerous one as well. The vaqueros brought up the steer, Verdugo rode along side till his horse was in perfect swing with the steps of the steer, then he swung lightly from the saddle to the steer's side, grasping him by the horns. By a twist the steer was thrown to the ground and Verdugo sat upon him. The next part was more difficult. Drawing the steer's head backward Verdugo fixed his teeth firmly in the beast's upper lip, then with wonderful strength turned the great head around till the steer once again fell to his side.

Contrary to the judgment of most Protestant missionaries, the Indians are allowed by the government to give their religious dances. The government encourages "good-time fairs." Evenings, before campfire the eagle dance was given. To chanting and rattling gourds the dancer swings and whirls about, gracefully and lightly, airily dressed and capped in long feathers. The dance of the Great Spirit was continued from night to night around the campfire. The older men and women chanted, the leader in headdress of foxskins and feathers stood in front of the singers chanting and dancing, the chain of dancers moving about back of him. This dance is given every two years. The famous fire-eater's dance took place later, as the edge of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest

It is not a case of Saul among the prophets, but rather of the good dog condemned by being in bad company, when Judge Lucien Shaw has his name appear among the Moose candidates for the State election next year. Judge Shaw has been regarded by those who know him as an old-fashioned conservative Republican.

The American Abraham. By Frank G. Carpenter

Our New Patriarch. DAVID F. HOUSTON, THE BOSS OF THE FARMERS.

HOW THE NEW SECRETARY LOOKS, ACTS AND TALKS—HIS BIG JOB AND HOW HE WILL HANDLE IT—RURAL HEALTH AND RURAL EDUCATION—THE MOSQUITO, THE FLY AND THE HOOKWORM—THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC MARKETS. LOW CREDITS FOR FARM COMMUNITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D.C.)—This letter is about the great American Abraham, the patriarch of our agricultural interests, boss farmer of the United States. I might rather say the boss of the farmers, for it is about the man who is at the head of our great farming industry, the one whom of all others Uncle Sam has chosen for the next four years to devote his time and brains to the bettering of the farm and the farmers.

I refer to the new Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, a live man in a live place, and the place which many think is just now more important than any other on our big patch of this great, round earth.

David Houston is in charge of the business that makes the wheels of the United States go round. He has the keys of the treasury vaults which fill our pockets and furnish the money to remedy our financial mistakes. He is the boss workman over the mine out of which we annually take thousands of millions of dollars, knowing that an equal or greater sum will be hoisted up the same shaft year after year for generations to come. The output of that mine last year was \$3,500,000,000, and within the past sixteen years, according to Secretary Wilson, it has amounted to more than \$105,000,000,000.

One hundred and five billion dollars! The sum gives no idea except that of big figures. How much is it? Is there anything that will give us a comparison? I have before me the assets of the greatest countries on earth. The United States leads, and next comes Great Britain. Great Britain has more money than any other nation outside our own, and Russia has by far the most land. You could sell out Great Britain at its own valuation and the sum realized would be only seventy billions. You could carve up Russia and peddle out its territories in Europe and Asia and the total amount would be only thirty-five billions. Now if you add the two together you will have one hundred and five billions, or just what we have gotten out of our soil in the last sixteen years. You have heard of the fat woolen stockings of France, the mighty industries of economical Germany and the wealth of the Austrians, which they spend so freely on human enjoyment. All the riches of France, Germany and Austria are not equal to that sum, and if you should take every dollar in cash and in property out of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Portugal and Switzerland, and add them together, they would not make much more than one-third of the amount the good red earth has poured into our pockets. She gave us last year almost ten billions, and at the same rate of production she will within the next thirteen years spill out enough to more than equal all the wealth we have now. Our total assets are estimated at \$125,000,000,000. They are only 16 per cent. more than what we have taken out of the earth since your daughter or sweetheart who is sweet sixteen first set foot upon it. The debris of all the nations are less than \$40,000,000,000. We take almost one-quarter as much every year out of our soil. How is that for a business, in these days of big businesses?

And now just a word about the man at the head of the business. I had my first meeting with him today, in his office at the Agricultural Department, and we spent an hour or so talking along the lines of his great undertaking. He seems a big man, and I doubt not he will size up to the job. Indeed, Mr. Houston looks more like a business man than a farmer. He is tall, straight and broad-shouldered. He wears business clothes, and he talks in a practical way. He has a serious face, with dark eyes which smile now and then, indicating a strong sense of humor. He speaks in plain English, and his words are well chosen. He thinks in paragraphs, and it takes close at-



DAVID D. HOUSTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

tention to follow his arguments. When you suggest a subject he exhausts it going to his secondly, thirdly and sometimes to his sixthly before he gets through.

Secretary Houston's life has been one of close thinking, and much of his thinking has been along agricultural lines. He was born on a farm, and his father was well enough off to give his children a good education. At the same time he made them learn farming. As soon as little David was old enough to work he followed the plow, and later on did every kind of farm work from hoeing corn to dynamiting stumps and splitting rails. He had also to plan out the crop and see that it was taken to market.

At the same time he was going to school, and I venture he liked school life better than farm life. He left the farm at the age of 17. He then taught country school, and in a certain sense he has been a school man ever since. The place where he taught was a shell of a house, situated in a clearing surrounded by stumps. His pupils ranged in age from 7 to 26, and about the only advantage he had over some of them, so he says, was that he could keep the book in his hand while they had to do the reciting. He was secretly afraid of the skill of one boy in mathematics, of a young woman in geography and of a full half-dozen in spelling, and still he knows he was not then below the average of those who are now managing the rural schools of our country.

But all that was when David Houston was 17, and little more than a boy. He is a well educated man now, for he has been going to school ever since. After teaching, he entered the chief college of his State of South Carolina, and graduated there at 21. Harvard University made him a Master of Arts at 26, and since then he has received doctor's degrees at several big institutions. I believe he got one or more this year.

Mr. Houston has also had big positions as teacher. He has served as a professor of political science at the University of Texas, has been president of the Agricultural Mechanical College of Texas, and chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis. He has also been president of the University of Texas, and he was at the head of Washington University when he came here. During the greater part of his life he has specialized in the study and teaching of economics, and his present mission, so many men think, is that of applying the latest discoveries in modern economics to the uplift of the farmer.

The new Secretary of Agriculture does not think that the farmer has a monopoly of the good things of this earth. He believes that the city man has many advantages over him, and that his conditions should be so improved that the two

will be upon nearly the same plane as to health, education, business and credit. Said Mr. Houston:

"I want to see the methods of sanitation which prevail in the cities extended to the country. Every rural community should have a well paid expert physician, and should be under the charge of the State Board of Health. More attention should be paid to the eradication of typhoid fever and malaria, and to the examination of bad water and milk. A war should be waged upon the mosquito and the fly, and the country schools should be under medical inspection, and every boy and girl should have the same advantages that the children in our most advanced cities have now. We have been spending a great deal to develop our soil. We spend millions of dollars annually to keep fever away from our cattle and cholera away from our hogs. We spend other millions on the gipsy moth, but we let the health of the community take care of itself. I think the development of the people and fitting them to do their work in the world is quite as important as increasing the crops and protecting the hog. Take the fight against the mosquito, the fly and the hookworm. They are the most destructive animals on earth, and the money spent in their control will bring more dividends than that laid out on the boll weevil or the Texas tick."

"But are we not doing a great deal as to the hookworm, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

"Yes, the work is going on in every State from Maryland to Texas and from Florida to northern Kansas. The pest is prevalent in all that region. It attacks the rich and the poor, but it is especially dangerous to the barefooted boy, for the worm usually goes in through the bare feet. Nearly all country boys of the South go barefooted and nearly all are infected. In one county 1300 school children were recently examined, and of these it was found that 46 per cent. of the whites and 31 per cent. of the negroes had hookworm. In another school 85 per cent. of the children were infected. The doctors in Porto Rico say that a man with the hookworm is only half a man, and the verdict of the teachers of the South is that the scholar with the hookworm is only half a scholar. Indeed, I doubt whether any man or woman who has the hookworm is half a man in his or her efficiency. I think our development along such lines is quite as important as crop development."

"I do not think the importance of rural health can be overestimated," continued Secretary Houston. "It should be advanced in every possible way, and that especially as related to the schools. We have now 17,000,000 pupils in the schools of the United States, and a large percentage of them fail to pass each year, not because they are mental defectives, but on account of their health. Dr. Gulick has been investigating the matter. Out of 250,000 failures he found that 16 per cent. had not been able

to pass on account of ill health. Almost per cent. of these failures had had continued, "23,000 children were examined which kept them back. He found that children who had had teeth were an average six months behind those with teeth. Indeed, Dr. Osler says that damage is done to our health by less than by alcohol. I think every child should be examined as to such matters whether his parents wish it or not, that he should be put on the road to health."

"In another investigation," the Secretary continued, "23,000 children were examined and of these over 53,000 proved either as to their breathing, sight, teeth or as to the working of the stomach. Thirty-three thousand out of the 53,000 had teeth. This condition prevailed throughout the country schools. It has been investigated and remedied to some extent in the cities. The work should be extended to every school in the land."

"But how about the rural school from an educational standpoint?" said I. "That is one of the proudest things of which America could boast was the country schoolhouse."

"That may be so in widely-separated individual instances," replied the Secretary of Agriculture. "It is not so of the country school generally. Indeed, I believe the rural school is a national failure. The largest part of the money spent on education in this country goes to the cities. The States have 17,000,000 school children. It has \$300,000,000 invested in school property, and that we spend more than \$1,000 a day for every day of the year upon training our children, but when we come to the details as to the country, our money sinks and our country school generally. Indeed, I believe the rural school is a national failure. The largest part of the money spent on education in this country goes to the cities. The States have 17,000,000 school children. 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about the rural school from a standpoint?" said I. "I thought the most important things of which America was the country school."

be so in widely-separated places," replied the Secretary.

before me some figures as to the cost of our city and rural education. Mr. Houston. "Here are a list of the money spent on education in the various states. In North Carolina the city child costs \$14.30, while only \$4.50 a year for a child in the country."

by the talk drifted from the means of getting money out of the department of education. It was a question of the money that was being spent on the country school. The Secretary said that the country school was a very important thing, and that it was one of the things that the government should be doing.

Secretary believes in co-operation. He says that the country school is a very important thing, and that it is one of the things that the government should be doing. He says that the country school is a very important thing, and that it is one of the things that the government should be doing.

and objectionable credit system, and everything he buys is from organized capital which is often operated as a monopoly. He says that the country school is a very important thing, and that it is one of the things that the government should be doing.

wants in the first place to make country life more livable, and at the same time to make it more profitable. Speaking of the crops, I asked the Secretary as to our food supply of the future, saying that many people thought the nation was in danger of starving. He laughed as he replied: "There is but little danger of that. We are on the edge of our beginning in productive agriculture. We have enough land and enough good soil to produce more than we shall need for many years to come. It is ridiculous to talk of a continent like this or a hemisphere like this reaching the limit of its production. As yet we have only scratched the surface, and by organization and intensive agriculture we can multiply our present output many fold. What we want is organization and intelligent co-operation; and that on the part of the government of the nation and the States, as well as of our individual farmers. If the more settled States would take the matter in hand they could stimulate their people into producing enough live stock as a by-product to furnish a considerable part of our supply. If the farmers would co-operate they could do the same as to wheat and every other article of food about which the consumer is worrying."

"But how about the prices, Mr. Secretary?" "I do not want to discuss the prices or cost of living. I believe there will always be enough and to spare. As to the prices, they are regulated by many things outside the farm and the farmer. The supply of gold is one thing. If we have a superabundance of gold, prices have to go up. And then there are other elements in the calculations. I do not want to discuss that." "How about transportation and the farmer?" "The department is already doing a great deal as to public roads, and it will continue to do all that it can to facilitate transportation by railroad, and in other ways. We want to facilitate the transportation of the goods to the markets; to cheapen the cost and to quicken the transit."

interest he pays is on the average about 8 1/2 per cent. The interest charge is more than half a billion dollars per annum, and this is upon a business which adds to our national wealth \$5,000,000,000 or \$9,000,000,000 every year. I do not think the government should lend money to the farmers, but I think there are co-operative methods which might be suggested by which the farmers could organize for themselves and get their money cheaper and under better conditions. Such credit unions are in existence in other parts of the world. In Germany they have what are known as the Raiffeisen banks, whose capital is supplied by the farmers and handled by them. There are 15,000 of those banks in Germany. About four years ago they had a capital of more than \$461,000,000. Eighty-five per cent. of that capital was furnished by the current and savings accounts of the members, and of the loans amounting to more than \$500,000,000 nearly 89 per cent. was provided from their saving deposits. "And then there are other kinds of co-operative banks which have proven successful in Germany and elsewhere. I have no doubt but that such institutions could be organized here, and thus relieve the small farmer from the crop lien and store credit systems, which work so much to his disadvantage in certain parts of our country." [Copyright, 1913, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

The Big and the Little Bear.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

BY RIGHT OF TOIL.

It was good to be back—to drink in the California air in great lungfuls. It was splendid to look at the blue skies and the light-filtering foliage of the pines and the pink, ragged eucalypti of the mountain slopes. It was good to hear the mocking birds again, and the incessant chatter of the tiny, fearless, red-breasted squirrels. Ursula, moccasined and buck-skinned, looked like a girl in the cool underbrush, and she was every slightest sign of paleness about her. How wonderful it seemed to her as if a continual thunder of some kind had suddenly ceased, a thunder that had clouded out all of these delicate sounds, and the joy of them. For years she had been digging at her heels in an eastern college, and each summer she had come back, her love for her home growing stronger and stronger. It was over. It was enough just to be here with her grim, laconic, gray-haired man, whom she loved with a strange, unselfish devotion, but overwhelming devotion. He had brought her up more as a girl. She had always worn a red dress, and she had hunted with him, and she had farmed with him, and she had been his one true love, and she knew all that it meant. It was over. It was enough just to be here with her grim, laconic, gray-haired man, whom she loved with a strange, unselfish devotion, but overwhelming devotion. He had brought her up more as a girl. She had always worn a red dress, and she had hunted with him, and she had farmed with him, and she had been his one true love, and she knew all that it meant.

with one, who golfs and does running matches with one, who takes one motor trip and sends one bonbons, without at least being good pals with him. And she pressed the crackling paper a little closer to her. Moreover, she thought of him every night before she went to sleep; and sometimes it seemed that a warm, firm hand closed over her own as it lay palm upward on the pillow. "Will he come out here and get me?" she drowsed. "Will he—as he said he would? I guess not—unless he takes dad, too. And dad would see him—"

the broad veranda, blowing rings of smoke, and looking thoughtful. It was not his intention to recover from the snake bite too rapidly. He had been over every foot of ground further up in the mountains, to the sources of the water supply that had been piped down to dozens of small ranches and mining properties through the labor and expense of the owners, who had lived undisturbed in the mountains for years. They had reclaimed arid wastes of land. They had made green, fruitful, fragrant oases of land which had been little but sand, gravel and boulders. Small mines were being worked by hydraulic power, filtering their gold down the riffles, many of them in the percentage of 65 to 80 cents a yard. These pioneers were not becoming wealthy—there were not the facilities to work either the ranches or the ore deposits to that extent. But through such hardships and deprivations as only the pioneers may know—fighting both the rugged stubbornness of nature and the mountain bandits—they had raised and maintained their families, and had come at last to live in a reasonable degree of comfort. Nobody paid for his water. It was the free gift of God to which each man was entitled by reason of his own thrift and labor.

tible raising of one side of her upper lip. "Elbert—Elbert Carrington!" her heart began to thump. "They'll serve me well enough in hunting—what I most desire." His eyes never left her face. "Ursula—do you know what that means? A she-bear. And that's what you are—a fearless, savage little she-bear for all your education and culture." Elbert had said something very similar to her at one time. Her heart was hot with resentment. "I never met a woman like you before. There are too many of them—and they're all alike. A man can't pay a little attention to them without their wanting to run him to a minister. But you—I fancy a man wouldn't get tired of you. Ursula, there will be changes before long in this region. It may mean catastrophe to you and your father. I'd advise you to sell out now. I know of a party who would buy. We could invest your proceeds in the new water company. You could persuade your father—I could handle the matter for you. And then—if we liked, you and I could be married—eh?" And he possessed himself of her hand. He did not look at her face. It was well that he did not. Apprehension, anger, scorn, derision were struggling for mastery. Her extreme quiet made him uneasy. But when he looked up her face was serene, and bore no mark of suspicion. She even smiled.

Henry Leurs lounged in the hammock on

snapped Ursula, with the barely perceptible

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO.)

The Comandante's Daughters.

By Adolphe Danziger.

XII.—BROKEN FAITH.

Con diez canones por banda
Viento en popa a toda vela
No corta el mar, sino vuela
Un velero bergantín.

—[Exproceda.

WHILE Douglas was amusing himself at the Rancho del Rey, Capt. Shaler was by no means idle. He managed to make friends with Padilla, who preferred to spend his time at Domingo Bernal's tavern watching the strangers. The captain was accordingly liberal and kept the sargento in good humor.

Meanwhile his men left the ships to barter with the natives, and incidentally to drink with the soldiers. A number of these, having collected some sealskins and other furs, were ready and willing to sell them to the foreigners for a trifle, or to exchange them for some cheap articles unobtainable otherwise. All this was done under cover of the night, and the traffic was accomplished without the slightest suspicion or knowledge on the part of the Comandante.

The fathers at the Santa Cruz Mission, too, were not slow to profit by the opportunity thus afforded for getting some desirable articles, and notified the captain of their willingness to barter with him. They expressed a wish to meet him at a point not far distant from the mission, and Capt. Shaler concluded to leave Monterey immediately upon the delivery of the purchased provisions.

He congratulated himself upon having outwitted the Spaniards, for he had done a good bit of trading, and expected to wind up his business by the purchase of a goodly lot of skins promised him by a corporal who had greatly assisted him in his illicit trade. The old corporal knew of several hundred other skins, he said, which were piled up in one of the storerooms of the Presidio with a lot of old rubbish. They had been there for so long that no one, at least neither the Gobernador nor any of his officers, knew of their existence. He offered to carry the furs to the beach, whence they could readily be taken to the ship. However, the matter was delayed owing to the arrival of the Gobernador and his party, and the consequent delivery of the purchased stores.

The sight of Capt. Shaler and his smile as he rubbed his hands and blessed the "opportunity" filled Douglas with disgust. The days he had spent in the country with Concepcion were as dreams to him; the awakening to the fact that he had to go with Capt. Shaler and stay away from her a month or more caused him keen regret. But he was buoyed up by the hope that he would soon return and claim her. He was happy that Concepcion loved him, and it seemed to him that he must hasten the ship's departure to return so much sooner.

Capt. Shaler noticed Douglas's nervous state. He could not understand. If Douglas had had a hand in the "opportunity," his eagerness to get away might be warranted.

"You seem in a power of a hurry, sir," he remarked.

"Aye, sir, to get away."

"Then you are not caught by the magnet in the black eyes of that senorita there?" the captain observed. "A powerful fine girl she looks," he continued, looking at Concepcion, who stood on an eminence watching the work of the men. "She don't look much like the other greasers, sir. Well, so much the better for the Lella Byrd. I could not find a navigator like you in a hurry."

"You are mistaken, sir, if you think that I am anxious to be up and away on the high seas with you. I mean to come back here to stay."

"No! You don't mean to splice with one of them Indians?"

"Capt. Shaler, you are privileged to talk aboard the ship as you please, but I warn you not to talk disparagingly about that young lady."

The captain involuntarily shrank away from Douglas.

"I did not mean to give any offense, Mr. Douglas," he said.

"None is taken, sir; but if you must know, it is my intention to return as soon as I can to marry her."

"And what will your father say? He, I guess, has different ideas about your marriage, hey?"

"My father wants to see me happy, Captain," Douglas rejoined.

"I suppose you told them that you have a relative hereabouts?"

"I did not."

The captain gave a low whistle. He thought he knew now what Douglas was up to. He believed that the young man's love affair was not at all serious, else he would have spoken about his Uncle Ugarte, the best-known and most respected priest in California. If young Marion desired to pass time, he, at least, saw nothing wrong in it. A week or two at sea would cure him, and he would be able to get back to Boston without the extra expense of hiring a mate.

"Well, I guess it was best not to tell them. If you should change your mind no trouble will follow."

Douglas gave him a fierce look, but said nothing.

"I reckon, Mr. Douglas, we'll set sail tomorrow noon," said the captain.

"Tomorrow noon!" cried Douglas. "Why not go now? We have a stiff nor'easter to get away with."

"Well, I'll give the men a rest and you can go up there and chin with them folks," the captain said with a smirk.

Douglas was disgusted but was powerless to change matters, so, turning on his heel, he went away. He walked up to where Concepcion and her friends were, and was at once taken captive by Dr. Benites, who had taken a great fancy to him.

"Senor," he cried, "I am off for the hills to try a shot at a bear that has been doing considerable damage around here. Will thou join me?"

"I fear I shall not have the time required for the sport, Senor Doctor, but I should like nothing better. However, I will ask the captain."

"Do so, senor; meanwhile I will get thee a horse," said the doctor, going away.

"Are you going with Dr. Benites?" Concepcion asked.

"If the captain permits," he replied.

"The saints protect you! I think it were best you did not go. I have a presentiment of evil."

"What evil can befall me, my sweet soul?" said Douglas, struck by the sadness in her tone.

"Ah, Douglasso, much evil threatens us. Last night my mother spoke to me of the impropriety of my actions. She said that you were a stranger and that you had no one to vouch for you in these parts. The Gobernador mistrusts your companion, the captain. Oh, Douglasso mio, I am so unhappy."

"Your words are not surprising to me. I did come like a conquistador and took you by storm, nor have I observed the ancient custom of being introduced in proper form. But fear not, dear heart; ere long I will come with an introduction; I shall plead for your hand with proper ceremony," he said with a smile.

She caught the contagion of that smile. Looking up at him with perfect trust, she said:

"I trust in the saints. Go then, Douglasso, with the doctor, but be careful, for I would die did anything happen to you."

"I kiss thy heart," said Douglas in genuine Spanish fashion.

Alas! He was forced to be satisfied with the formula, for Dona Ignacia, completely changed in her manner toward Douglas, came walking down the path, motioning to Concepcion. The young man doffed his hat and turned toward the approaching Benites.

Douglas mounted his horse and both he and Benites rode down to speak to the captain. The latter not only gave the desired permission, but told Douglas not to hurry, as it made little difference now whether they got off a day sooner or later. As a matter of fact, Capt. Shaler did not want to leave without the furs he had purchased from the corporal, to whom he had paid some money on account. As soon as Douglas went away, he sent word to the corporal to bring the furs that very night.

With all his experience, however, Shaler knew but imperfectly the character of the ancient Spanish soldier who watched over His Catholic Majesty's revenues in California. At the last moment the corporal's courage failed him. At first he sought to drown his conscience in Domingo Bernal's tavern, but mescal produced in him a different effect. His undertaking seemed to him atrocious, and at length he decided to consult his wife regarding the disposition

of the furs. She became so enraged at his attempted treachery that she emphasized her tongue lashing with a broom handle until he faithfully promised not to sell the King's property. Moreover, she made him go to the Gobernador, to whom he confessed his culpability and the captain's perfidy.

Don Arrillago was beside himself with anger, but when the first burst of passion had vented itself he formed a plan by which he might surprise the faithless captain. He ordered the corporal to continue his arrangements with the foreigners and pretend to carry out the captain's plans.

"Tell the captain," said Arrillago to the contrite corporal, "to send a number of his men to the Presidio at night for the purpose of carrying off the furs at once."

The corporal hastened to make the proposition and Capt. Shaler readily consented. Late that evening a boat was lowered from the Lella Byrd, and glided noiselessly toward the shore. The men chosen for the expedition were commanded by the third mate.

"Keep as quiet as you can," was the captain's parting injunction. "Although there is no chance of encountering any danger, the greaser warriors prefer sleep to vigilance."

The men soon reached the appointed place at the fortification. The corporal, pointing to a yawning gap in the wall, told them that the furs were within, and entering, he requested them to follow. Hardly had the last man slipped through the hole when a voice cried out:

"Throw up your hands! Instant death to him who moves a step!"

The startled sailors were instantly surrounded by a dozen armed men. Having no means of defense, they made no show of resistance, and were quickly led to the prison. Don Arrillago selected twelve of the most determined men and with them proceeded to the Lella Byrd, using the smugglers' own boats for the purpose. A dozen other men were commanded to follow in the Presidio boat.

Padilla, whose conscience was not very clear, swore at the Americans for their treachery and made quick preparations for a battle.

Capt. Shaler had no thought of possible failure, and the greater part of his crew were already snoring in their hammocks. Hearing the approach of the boats, he stood in readiness to receive his men and their booty. Not until Arrillago faced him, pistol in hand, did he realize his terrible mistake.

A more fearless man than Capt. Shaler never sailed under the American flag, nor was there one more cruel. If he could have commanded some of his reckless crew he would have cut down Arrillago and his men without a moment's hesitation. But he was powerless, and to resist meant utter ruin. He threatened Arrillago with retaliation by the United States, but as Arrillago did not understand him, he did not mind, and gave orders to lock up the crew of the Lella Byrd in the forecabin, and then proceeded to search the vessel. He found evidence in quantity of the captain's operations, but he also realized that his own men deserved severer censure than the Americans, who had simply carried out the orders of their captain.

Deciding to carefully weigh and consider the whole affair, he left the sargento and eight men as guards on board the vessel and returned to the Presidio.

XIII.—THE PROMISE.

De noche, cuando pongo
Mis sienes en la almohada
Hacia otro mundo quiero
Mi espíritu volver.

—[M. Acuna.

AT DAWN of day the nocturnal deeds of the glorious Californian army excited much comment and discussion in peaceful Monterey. At every door groups of soldiers' wives were loudly praising the "Holy Virgin" and the "Todos Santos." They were convinced that only by a miracle had Monterey been saved from massacre, pillage, and flames. While the older women swore at the Bostonese, the younger ones leaned toward mercy, hoping the Gobernador would spare, if not all, at least the handsome young stranger who had been his guest and of whose strength wondrous tales were told.

Dona Estudillo was the first to bear the terrible news to the Gobernador's guests.

"Yes, yes, it is true!" she cried in

shocked exclamation. "My husband told me everything. His Excellency is going to hold a court-martial. I am sure that the American officers will be found guilty. You, Concepcion, should not have befriended a smuggler and a robber; he be shot," she repeated.

"For God's sake!" cried Paula, the lips. "Senor Marion shot!"

"The saints forgive thee thy speech, Estudillo," said Concepcion.

Dona Ignacia was speechless; she certain her suspicions of the stranger were well founded. Concepcion, she would now recognize that a mother's must not be disregarded. But Concepcion, though quite pale, was calm and tried to reason it out.

"What crime can the stranger have committed to merit such punishment?" said. "Whatever they have done, I am sure that Senor Marion is innocent."

"Innocent!" cried Dona Ignacia. "Of the saints! Is he not in the service of this American robber and as guilty a master?"

"He is not guilty and he is not in the service of the captain. The ship belongs to his father; he made the voyage for pleasure. He told me so and I believe him."

"The blessed Virgin have mercy on me!" cried Dona Estudillo. "The hall of innocence if he is with the captain when all of them have been caught rats in a trap!"

"He is not with the captain, and he has no share in what the captain has done out hunting with Dr. Benites."

"Is he?" said Dona Ignacia. "On her heart and mind. After all, a young man, who was so brave, so some, and who spoke Spanish so well, cleared of the charge, she would have been a good deal more merciful, particularly as Concepcion was so positive in her belief. Dona Estudillo would have her way."

"We will see if the young sargento is a captain in evil," she said.

At that moment Don Arrillago came up. Paula, more excited than the others, told him of the capture of the crew of the Lella Byrd.

"Uncle Arrillago, is it true that strangers will be shot?" she asked.

"Sangre de Dios! Shot!" cried Paula. "Whoever told thee such horrors!"

"Dona Estudillo," said Paula. "Ah, senora, thou shouldst be more merciful. The strangers are not bad lot, but they have not committed crime that merits such severe punishment. Concepcion's face turned crimson when she heard of the capture of the crew. Was the young sargento on the ship?"

Arrillago did not notice her question. "I don't know," he said. "If I did not look to find out."

Dona Estudillo smiled triumphantly. "He is not among the crew," she said.

"What gives thee thy assurance, mita?" the Gobernador asked.

Concepcion hesitated a moment. Arrillago repeated the question with the suspicion of a snarer, she said:

"Because thy men, all of them, not take Senor Marion captive."

"That may well be true, but he has been caught unawares," he said.

"He was not near the ship," she said, mountains with Dr. Benites."

"It is quite possible," said the sargento, going out.

For two days the crew of the Lella Byrd was kept locked up and given no water to eat. Shaler was guarded, and despite his position, treated no better than his prisoners. The two days were full of agony for Concepcion. Though she was not sure that Douglas was not a smuggler, she felt a strong desire to return. How could Dr. Benites considerate as to stay away from his wife?

On the morning of the third day only because so soon that the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

HONORED IN

THE recent action of the Board of Education in erecting a grammar school in honor of George B. Armstrong, a splendid compliment to the great work for his country.

I entered the service as a private in the 6th Illinois Cavalry, and after remaining upon the line for the request of George B. Armstrong was located in the great West where the growing territory of the railways building, its business towns increasing in size more rapidly than those in the East.

It was the brain of the nation that conceived the establishment of the railway system of the United States. It was its head, elaborating its details and extending its influence throughout the national domain.

Mr. Armstrong came to California as a Democratic politician and was appointed as one of the commissioners in the young metropolitan.

He was bright enough to have an adequate idea of postal needs and was growing so.

He was literally overwhelmed with letters and knew not which to answer. Complaint after complaint came to the department until some action was taken.

Postmaster Cook went to California and held his troubles before the Honorable Postmaster-General, Horatio Nelson.

He advised Cook to appoint an experienced postoffice clerk for the place. At that time there was a clerk in the contract department at Washington. T. J. Grant was duly made, and Mr. Grant was with his young family.

He was an expert as an organizer and his expert knowledge as a postoffice clerk became apparent. It was his order had been restored to the office was recognized as an efficiently-managed postal station.

When Gen. Grant's army—known as the "Army of the Pacific"—camped at Cairo, Cal., at that place, which before the war was a small town, suddenly became an important place.

Gen. Clark's headquarters were at the Railway Mail Station. As a recognition of his political success of the Republic, President Lincoln made David T. Grant a member of the office than we in California.

He had no arms and no money. The office was small and the work was heavy.

Suddenly, within forty-eight hours, the United States, one of the most powerful nations in the world, was projected on the platform. The nation was to occupy Cairo. The nation was to occupy Cairo.

This was in the spring of 1863. The nation was entirely bewildered, confused, and at Washington to the Postoffice clerks, detailed from the nation to Cairo, but they could do no more than to appear. Never before had a man more needed and never before had a man more needed and never before had a man more needed and never before had a man more needed.

The matter was that the nation was in a state of confusion and the clerks had then one of the mail as it came in from the army.

The Organizing Genius of the Railway Mail.

By William P. Campbell.
EX-ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

HONORED IN CHICAGO.

Recent action of the Chicago Board of Education in erecting a new \$250,000 grammar school and naming it the George B. Armstrong Public School was a fitting compliment to the man who did a great work for his country.

He entered the service as a clerk between Chicago and St. Louis in January, 1863, and after remaining upon the line a short time, at the request of George B. Armstrong, entered the office with him as his clerk. Mr. Armstrong was located in Chicago. Why? Because the great West was the then rapidly growing territory of this country; its shipping building, its business expanding, its population increasing in size and importance more rapidly than those in the East. Here was greater scope for his work. At his request a second officer was chosen to the charge of the railway postoffices in the West.

He was the brain of the late George B. Armstrong, that conceived and directed the establishment of the railway postoffice service of the United States. For seven years he was in charge, elaborating the details as they arose and extending the system throughout the national domain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On August 1, 1864, when his first postal route was run, until his death in May, 1871. Mr. Armstrong came to Chicago in 1854 to become postmaster under Isaac Cook, who was a Democratic politician and won election as one of President Pierce's cabinet in the young metropolis of the West. He was bright enough, but he had no idea of postal necessities. The office was growing so rapidly that Mr. Armstrong was overwhelmed with mail. He knew not which way to turn for relief. Complaint after complaint was made to the department until something had to be done.

Postmaster Cook went to Washington to get his troubles before the then acting postmaster-general, Horatio King. That was the first time Mr. Armstrong was called upon to appear before the postoffice man, and he was not a very successful one. At that time the last of the year was the contract office of the postoffice at Washington. The appointment was made, and Mr. Armstrong came to his young family to Chicago.

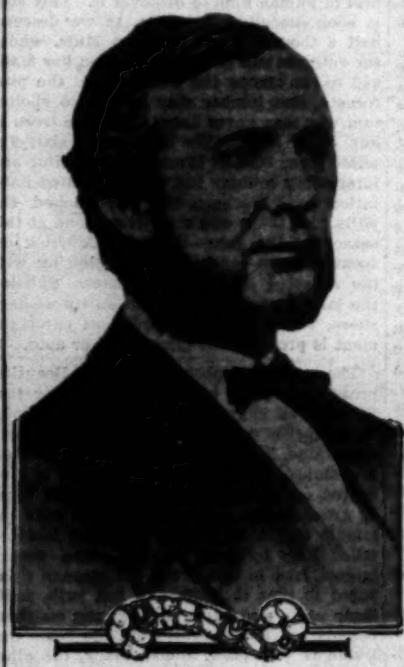
He was an organizer and his thorough knowledge as a postal official was apparent. It was not long before he had been restored and the office was recognized as one of the best-managed postal centers in the country.

Gen. Grant's army—known as the "Army of the Clouds"—camped at Cairo, the postoffice at that place, which before then had been a small one, suddenly became one of the most important. Gen. Clark E. Carr, in the Railway Mail Service, was a member of his political services.

Gen. Logan made David T. Linnegar postmaster of Cairo. He knew no more of the office than we in Northern Illinois. The office was small and the postoffice was one of the smallest in the country. It was within forty-eight hours, however, that it was thrown in by the hundreds of thousands, filling up the platform of the windows and the streets to occupy Cairo and the surrounding territory.

I myself was there during the spring of 1862. Poor Mr. Armstrong, bewildered, could do nothing for help. A few days later, however, he was able to get some effective help. It was a great relief and gratification when the postoffice appeared. Never was a postoffice so needed and never was a postoffice so appreciated as that one. The matter was that in an emergency the postoffice was distributed and the mail as it came in upon the railway.

It took two years after the conception of his plan for postal reform before Mr. Armstrong could get the attention of the Postmaster-General.



HON. GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG,
FOUNDER OF THE POSTAL RAILWAY.

There was not the slightest difficulty in taking care of the enormous volume of mail matter that came in after Mr. Armstrong had disposed of the congestion. He submitted to Gen. Grant his plan to prevent a recurrence of the trouble by requesting all correspondence intended for Grant's southwestern army to be addressed to the individual, giving in the order named his company, his regiment, his brigade and his division. Gen. Grant issued the order at Mr. Armstrong's request, and thereafter the mails moved with the smoothness of clockwork.

It was while engaged in this work that Mr. Armstrong first conceived his plan for the organization of an efficient railway mail service. He had seen with prophetic eye the growth of the western country. To his neighbor, Francis A. Eastman, afterward postmaster of Chicago under President Grant, he said as early as 1861, as quoted by Gen. Carr in his work: "I tell you, Mr. Eastman, we do not yet know what to do with our postoffices. We have but a village here compared to the city we shall have. This vast western country is still almost empty of settlers, and even so, the mails that are hourly dumped into the postoffice fill up the entire space and paralyze the men. Unless something is done toward relief the postoffice system will break down of its own weight."

The year afterward, in 1862, when he had time to elaborate his plan, he had another talk with Col. Eastman. He informed Mr. Eastman that "he had thought out a way to relieve the postoffices of the country, and to save an immense amount of money to the government in new or enlarged buildings and to work a notable economy of time in the transportation of the mails. Under this plan he thought the postoffice buildings would not for many years require to be enlarged and the time it took to transport the mails from one side of the country to the other would be reduced to a very few days." To Col. Eastman he said, excitedly: "I am going to put the postoffice upon wheels!" Col. Eastman in his reminiscences of that memorable interview says: "I did not ask him if he was crazy, but I had my suspicions."

Col. Eastman adds in his reminiscences: "Still later, Mr. Armstrong called upon me at my office (the Chicago Times newspaper) to ask my assistance as a newspaper man to set before the public in a favorable light the fact that he had invented a railway postal car. He then first made known to me that his plans were complete and that upon a day named and fixed he would run it upon the Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

It took two years after the conception of his plan for postal reform before Mr. Armstrong could get the attention of the Postmaster-General.

If it had not been for the horrors of the Civil War he would no doubt have induced the department to make a test of his plans much earlier. He impatiently waited until the summer of 1864, when he addressed three letters to the Postmaster-General, following closely one upon another and dated May 10 and 14 and June 10, respectively. These now famous letters, really the foundation stones of the present perfected railway mail service, attracted wide attention among business men and postal officials. Mr. Armstrong had them printed in pamphlet form at his own expense and distributed wherever he thought that the seed would grow.

The result of these letters was the following letter to Mr. Armstrong from Postmaster-General Blair:

"Postoffice Department, July 1, 1864.
"Sir: You are authorized to test by actual experiment, upon such railroad route or routes as you may select at Chicago, the plans proposed by you for simplifying the mail service. You will arrange with railroad companies to furnish suitable cars for traveling postoffices; designate head offices with their dependent offices; prepare forms of blanks and instructions for all such offices and those on the railroad not head offices, also for clerks of traveling postoffices."

"To aid you in this work you may select some suitable route agent whose place can be supplied with a substitute at the expense of the department."

"When your arrangements are complete you will report them in full."

"M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.
"To George B. Armstrong, Chicago, Ill."

There were two or three men who enlisted themselves enthusiastically in the embryotic cause at this time. One of these was former Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, who had been chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads and was familiar with Mr. Armstrong's plans and ambitions. Mr. Colfax, as Speaker of the House, was able to give great assistance when the subject was brought before Congress. E. W. Keyes, postmaster at Madison, at that time a power in Wisconsin politics and a devoted friend of Mr. Armstrong's, was potential in having the Wisconsin Legislature pass, on April 8, 1865, a resolution endorsing Mr. Armstrong's postal reform.

The first railway postoffice in the United States was established by Mr. Armstrong under Postmaster-General Blair's instructions on August 28, 1864, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. It ran between Chicago, Ill., and Clinton, Iowa, and was a sort of crude compartment car fitted up for the purpose in the end of a baggage car. The Rock Island road followed the Northwestern as the second to adopt the system, and the Burlington was the third.

The first railway postal car was run on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway from Chicago to Green Bay in May, 1867. It was built from plans drawn by the founder of the service. This full postal car was quickly followed by specially-built cars on other postal routes. It was not to be compared with the commodious and convenient railway postoffice cars that are now used, but it was a great advance and was the first indubitable evidence that the railway postoffice service had finally become a permanent feature of the Postoffice Department.

There was the bitterest opposition to Mr. Armstrong's plans on the part of the postal officials and the railroads as well. They thought him a monomaniac on the subject of postal reform. The new service was objected to by the railroads on the ground of the extra expense that it would entail. The postal officials had got into a rut and were inclined to follow the "let well enough alone" policy. They disliked to have the dry bones of the department so seriously shaken up. But Mr. Armstrong was a born fighter with an inexhaustible amount of hope, courage and enthusiasm. He could not be suppressed. His ardor and intelligent advocacy of his postal reform plan finally enlisted the support of the Chicago and Northwestern road.

Mr. Armstrong invited the representative newspaper editors and the leading business men of Chicago to witness his trial trip of the first railway postal car run in the United States. The party went out to

the meeting point, Dixon, and returned the same day. Among them was Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who had been one of Mr. Armstrong's fiercest opponents.

During the trip Mr. Medill was asked by the founder what he thought of the plan. "Why, Mr. Armstrong," said Medill, whose ability and astuteness were recognized all over the country, "your plan is the craziest idea that I ever heard of in regard to mail distribution. If it were to be generally adopted by the Postoffice Department the government would have to employ a regiment of soldiers to follow the cars and pick up the letters that would be blown out of the train." Mr. Medill's remark was a fair type of the criticism that Mr. Armstrong encountered on every hand. It took only the first trip to demonstrate to Mr. Medill the value of the plan, and to his honor may it be said that the Chicago Tribune became one of the strongest advocates of the new system.

The trial trip was an immense success. It demonstrated beyond all doubt the practical value of the new plan. All opposition rapidly took its flight and unbridled enthusiasm appeared upon the scene.

While in Cairo Mr. Armstrong and Gen. Grant became intimate friends. When Gen. Grant became President, one of the first of his official acts was to have the service made a separate bureau of the Postoffice Department. George B. Armstrong was, of course, placed at its head as general superintendent as a small reward for the grand work that he had achieved.

In May, 1881, ten years after his death, the clerks who were associated with Mr. Armstrong in the establishing and development of the service erected to his memory a bronze and granite memorial, which now stands in the vestibule of the Adams-street entrance to the Federal building in Chicago.

When the founder of the service passed away, his system had been placed on all the trunk lines of the nation. He fortunately lived to see its great value demonstrated to the satisfaction of railway and postal officials and the great business interests of the country. Indeed, it has been said that it was the Railway Postoffice Service that gave to this nation the opportunity to make the wonderful progress that has characterized its recent history. After Mr. Armstrong's death it was discovered from bits of memoranda found among his papers that his comprehensive mind had been at work at still further improvements in the service and that he had already the foresight to appreciate what the business public would demand as its interests became more intense.

Significance of "Arthur."

[New York Sun:] The New Life, the London organ of "The Most Ancient Faith," gives its readers the following recondite notes on the name "Arthur."

The name is not pronounced Arthur-r, but Ar-Tau-r.

The King is as mystical as can be. His "Round Table" is the sky above your head; and his knights are the lords of the "mansions" in the realms of highest thought.

The "A" is added for pronouncing in an accented manner.

The "R" should be by itself, and is pronounced like "are."

"R" signifies "The Head," and the second part of the name is "Th," or "Tau," or "Tor."

Artan, or Arthor, is a tetragrammaton, and is shown as R-Th-O-R. It means the Head of Thor, or Tor, i.e., The Head of The Highest Intelligence.

The Tharus or Tharus of the East is similar to the Tauris, or Tories of Ireland and Scotland.

They were the religious mendicants of the past who led the people rightly in the way of the Most Ancient Faith.

With the uprooting of the Ancient Idealism, these mendicants gradually assumed a political position because of their social power among the Celtic peoples.

The word Tory, associated with modern politics, has come from this.

The word Tory therefore has a similar meaning to Arthur, and implies "The Party or People of Divine Intelligence."

From Lone Pine to Mono the Beautiful

By Frederick Roland Miner.

SCENIC GRANDEUR.

THERE is a region said by travelers who should know, to be without an equal for combination of scenic grandeur and pictorial beauty, awesome sublimity and variety of interest. This region lies near the middle of California, and while part of it is known and celebrated, the rest comparatively few are familiar with, owing to the lack of the widespread pictorial representation, the descriptive written word, and the personal visitation that has been given to the other part—the Yosemite National Park. The unfamiliar portion of this region—which is conceded by those who know to be both the grandest and most interesting—lies on the eastern side of the high Sierras, across the divide from the Yosemite. In journeying along the edge of this wonderland, let us commence our pasear at Lone Pine—near where the great mountains begin on the south—and follow the route of the Good Roads Pasear, that is soon to be built all the way to "Mono the Beautiful" and beyond. As the roads are good, by automobile will be a satisfactory way to make the trip.

The highest peak in the United States—outside of Alaska—Mt. Whitney, seems to rise from the very dooryard of Lone Pine, though it is fifteen miles away from it as the crow flies. This deception in the matter of distances is met with all through this region of clear air and great altitudes. Riding along the foot of the great range we pass Mt. Williamson, which is but two feet lower than Mt. Whitney, and many peaks that rival these mountains in height. Near their summits lie great snow-banks and glaciers that never leave them, and from which flow large streams to the east and to the west which frequently make great falls that are our wonder and admiration. In this region are numberless small lakes. A glance at a topographical map of Mt. Lyell quadrangle shows the lakes so thick that they seem to cover most of the map. Among these lakes rise several of our large rivers, such as the San Joaquin, the Merced, and the Tuolumne. Here along this great range the Sierra Nevada reach their greatest altitude, rising two miles above us, though we are nearly 4000 feet above sea level; yet from their summits and their eastern slopes one may look down into Death Valley, lying farther below the level of the sea than any other spot on earth—427 feet below. That desolate region is fittingly bordered by the Funeral Mountains, out of which flows Furnace Creek. To the north of Death Valley lie the Lost Valley and the Amargosa Range.

It is seventeen miles from Lone Pine to the town of Independence, where the site of the town was the first land location made in this region—entered in 1864. A curious condition is found in the fact that all the towns along the valley are located several miles west of the railroad, having been built long before the railway was surveyed. A ride of twenty-seven and a half miles and we reach Big Pine, situated on Big Pine Creek, a beautiful stream that flows out of Big Pine Creek Canyon. Fifteen miles or so up this canyon are found a series of twenty-three small lakes that can all be viewed at one time from a point near the highest one. Here may be seen the great Palisade Glacier, said to be the largest glacier in the United States, a solid body of ice over two miles long, one mile wide and 700 feet thick. A dozen miles farther by the road and we come to Bishop, viewing along the way a constantly changing panorama of Nature's mightiest mountains, canyons and peaks on the one hand, and on the other, man's handiwork in many prosperous farms with their large fields of green alfalfa, etc. Bishop is the largest town of eastern Central California, and is located on Bishop Creek, the largest tributary of the Owens River. All the streams that feed the Owens River, by the way, flow from the Sierra Nevada; none reach it from the mountains on the east side of the valley.

From Bishop we pass through thrifty farms and ascend a high mesa. The coloring along the way has been rich and beautiful. Against the rich reds of the high mountains contrast the patches of pea-green rabbit-brush, and the bright ochre of its bloom gone to seed, the deep green alfalfa fields, the madder of the willow tips, the scarlet of the wild rose pods, the reddish-brown fields of timothy, the purple shadows and many tones between. In fact, the whole

region all the way along this route is exceedingly rich in color, the reds predominating.

After traversing the mesa a short way we disembark from our machines and walk a hundred yards from the road to the edge of the Grand Canyon of the Owens River. There, some 800 feet below, is this much-talked-of river, hurrying on its way to do the will of its captors 200 miles to the south. In many places the walls of the canyon are perpendicular for half its height, its rocks are rich and vari-colored. The stream foams and surges along its rocky bed and altogether it is an impressive sight. Across the canyon rim many miles away, but seemingly very close, lies the great White Mountain Range reaching skyward as high as the mountains to the west, and culminating in the pointed peak of huge Mt. Montgomery, which, though 14,000 feet above the sea, is rivaled by Carmel Mountain, about the same elevation, and other peaks not many feet lower. Here the Sierra on the west is more rugged, and individual peaks are more isolated and better show their personal characteristics. Many of them remind one of the peaks of the Canadian Rockies, one being very like the great Sir Donald. The range and the country back of it are included in the extensive Inyo and Mono forest reserves.

We descend now into Little Round Valley, following Rock Creek, and pass through the gorge of Crooked Creek into Long Valley. In Round Valley are big pines, their light red trunks blending into the red tones of the rocks and cliffs, and beyond, a high range of mountains whose slopes are rich burnt sienna with quantities of white snow blending into it. Crooked Creek is well named. Very few feet of it, if any, could be called straight. The walls of the canyon rise precipitously, and are full of curious holes and small caves. Quaking asp and cottonwoods line the stream. A road is being built along the rim of the gorge, as a dam is to be built at the bottom of the canyon and the stream backed up for the use of a power company—of which there are many in this region of immense, cheap power. At the lower end of Crooked Creek Canyon we lunch beside the Owens River, which is a fine stream here, flowing through a little green meadow. These canyons, valleys and meadows are popular camping places in the summer, and many beautiful locations are found all along the range for such a purpose. We have passed through groves of yellow, Douglas and pinyon pines on the way to Long Valley. The pinyon pine yields the nuts of which the Indians are so fond, and of which they gather great quantities. Some they store for the winter, selling the rest at a few dollars a sack. The nuts are small and oblong, the meat white and juicy.

Passing through Long Valley we cross Warm Creek, which derives its name from the temperature of its waters, which flow from La Casa Diablo geyser at Mammoth six miles away. Within, or near, Long Valley are boiling springs, the falls of the San Joaquin, the granite pinnacles of the Minarets, the strange formation of the Devil's Post Pile, the beautiful lakes of Mammoth, and many other things of interest. Soon after crossing Warm Creek we again come upon the Owens River, and cross it on a two-plank bridge meant for autos and foot-passenger only. This is the last we see of this stream on our onward way, for it rises far away in southern Mono county.

All the way from Lone Pine we have maintained an elevation of from about 3700 to 4500 feet, but now we rise suddenly as we enter a pine forest on the steep slope of an intermediate range. We reach an altitude of 8000 feet here and find ourselves in a great pine park composed of trees of great size. A few miles through this natural park and we come suddenly upon a vista long to be remembered. Far below us lies Mono the Beautiful. That is what the Indians called it, and they did not misname it. Mono the Beautiful it is, lying like a great gleaming gem set in the crown of the high Sierras. From its western shore the great mountains tower high above it, and the dark pines climb their steep slopes to where the glaciers and the eternal snows nestle amid the purple shadows of gorge or canyon. The lake lies so tranquil, so peaceful, in its beautiful setting viewed from the forest primeval, that it seems as if we must be the

first of human kind to discover it. This idea is soon dispelled, however, as we descend half a thousand feet to Mono Mills, where the ruthless saw of the lumberman has made sad havoc among the monarchs of the pine forests, that lumber may be had to shelter him who may never know these fine trees in any other form. We have come sixty-five miles from Bishop through a beautiful and interesting country but not a tenanted habitation have we seen till we reached the mills, and there one man lives alone at this season of the year—the fall. A quick descent and we reach the lake glowing with the reflected light of the sunset. Skirting the lake we arrive at an inn on its western shore, where good and sufficient entertainment is provided for man, beast or auto.

The morning aspect of Mono the Beautiful presents another phase of her beauty that is quite as charming as her other moods. The sunrise colors from over the eastern mountains, and the snow-crowned, rich-red, lava-sloped mountains on the west are reflected on its quiet bosom in blended tones of great charm. Two islands lie near the middle of the lake, which is some fourteen miles long by half as wide—the second largest lake in California. A strange thing noted is that thousands of sea gulls make their nests and raise their young on these islands 300 miles away from the sea. One island is very dark, almost black, the other is light, and from the latter rises steam from a hot spring that flows there. The ground around this spring is too hot to walk on with comfort. Both islands are composed of lava. The whole region from the Mojave Desert to the lake gives plain evidence of its volcanic origin. We passed by many great masses of volcanic rock and lava, and the soil all along the eastern Sierra is lava ash and glacier drift, over which in many places is scattered obsidian or volcanic glass. The range itself is composed of post-cambrian intrusive rocks from Honey Lake in Northern California, to near the end of the peninsula of Lower California. The mountains are very high back of the lake which itself is 6412 feet above the sea. Mammoth Mountain, Banner Peak, Mt. Lyell, Mt. Dana, San Joaquin Peak, Leevining Peak, Iron Mountain, Parker Peak and a half a hundred more giant peaks rise out of this mighty range, all reaching from eleven to over thirteen thousand feet altitude.

The principal streams which flow into Mono Lake are Leevining Creek and Rush Creek, which rise among the lakes some eighteen or twenty miles back in the high mountains. Rush Creek rises on the eastern slope of Rodgers Peak, which is 13,035 feet high. It flows through many beautiful lakes, and after leaving Gem and Agnew Lakes is joined by its largest tributary, Reversed Creek, which rises in June Lake and flows through Gull Lake. Together these streams pass through Silver Lake to Grant Lake and on into Mono. To attempt to describe these lakes—all gems set in the fastnesses of the mountain forests—would be futile. No language could do them justice. The only way to appreciate their beauty is to see them. Between many of the lakes are large waterfalls of great height and beauty. The rod-and-reel enthusiast may fish in these lakes till he is weary of it and yet make no apparent reduction in the fishy population. The trout are large and gamy, and so numerous that one wonders how they all can live. The hunter may revel in shooting here. The lakes swarm with thousands of ducks, and there are many geese among them at times. The ducks are so thick that often along the edge of Mono the shore seems to be receding as one approaches and they move away. Sage hens, quail, rabbits and doves are found here, and deer and mountain lions and other big game are not uncommon.

One arm of the Pasear—that wonderful 2000-mile highway, unsurpassed anywhere in the world for scenic beauty—will pass along the shore of Mono Lake. A good road now runs from the lake to the Yosemite Valley, a distance of thirty-five miles, and Mono Pass—the best known and most traveled pass in the high Sierras—extends from the lake to the valley. Near the shores of the lake a remnant of the Piute tribe of Indians still dwell; about a hundred of them are left. They weave baskets, gather pinyon nuts, and sometimes some of them work for hire. The first white men to enter California from the East came to this region in

1825, and it is alleged found gold on the shores of Mono Lake.

Mono now lies in peace at the foot of great mountains, and on her shores appreciative settlers who have known the beauty of Mono—live a more isolated life; but before long this will be changed, for already viewed that region and seen others ties in it, and made plans for the living streams that flow from the snows in the high mountains, rich soil that lies around the lake, the home-seeker will arrive to settle in this valley, and a great town will be built on the shores of the lake to moderate the traveler who may stay there a while. All this will be but a detriment to the region to love and prefer it in its primeval to be unselfish, it will open to great many who never otherwise joy this wonderland, this marvelous natural playground of Nature's wonderful, interesting and useful possessions, such as the great glaciers, the eternal snows, the sage brush-covered deserts, the waterfalls, deep canyons, pines and meadows, rushing rivers, lava piles, extinct volcanoes, springs, and many things that leave of Mono the Beautiful. Let her a last glance through the as she lies smiling in the sun reflecting the colorful masses of the friendly mountains that tower beside her.

Exit the Whale.

[New York Sun:] Since it came well and favorably known ago it has been steadily growing in favor, until it is now one of the most popular summer resorts in the country. And it is difficult to get the full charm of the place so far as it might as well try to translate the melody of the sea as a beautiful sand, or set to music the rose that dreams in the moors.

Nantucket is what is known as "odd" old town, and it is these adjectives were made. Nantucket might be correctly described forth, for without them it would be to give anything like a correct shingled city in the sea. Nantucket consists of some 10,000 acres, each of which one may shine to the square inch that in the whole of Siberia is said to originally belonged to Nantucket. In 1664 it fell into the hands of the Dutch, and then it was ceded to the English in 1674 because of the town of dear old Nantucket.

In 1678 the whale came to So close to the Nantucket wharves that a number of the boats having taken fire, a number of the flames were extinguished. In fact, the whales became so numerous that they would come to the wharf now stands and cut the open hand.

Capt. Hucsey captured a whale in 1712. In 1760 he shipped a cargo of whale oil and formed a circuit to Russia, Spain, the East Indies and China.

Everywhere on the coast its horns of plenty and the heard from Tuckermans from Gloucester to Nantucket. But long ago these last voyage, and the whale and sings "where are the whales? The whale has moved and gone to other parts. Tucket remains in the Nantucket in the world.

[Louisville Courier:] The subject to the parties of the quired the Governor. "Nobody but the secretary."

"I see; they have not him. But I can't let them. There'll be other

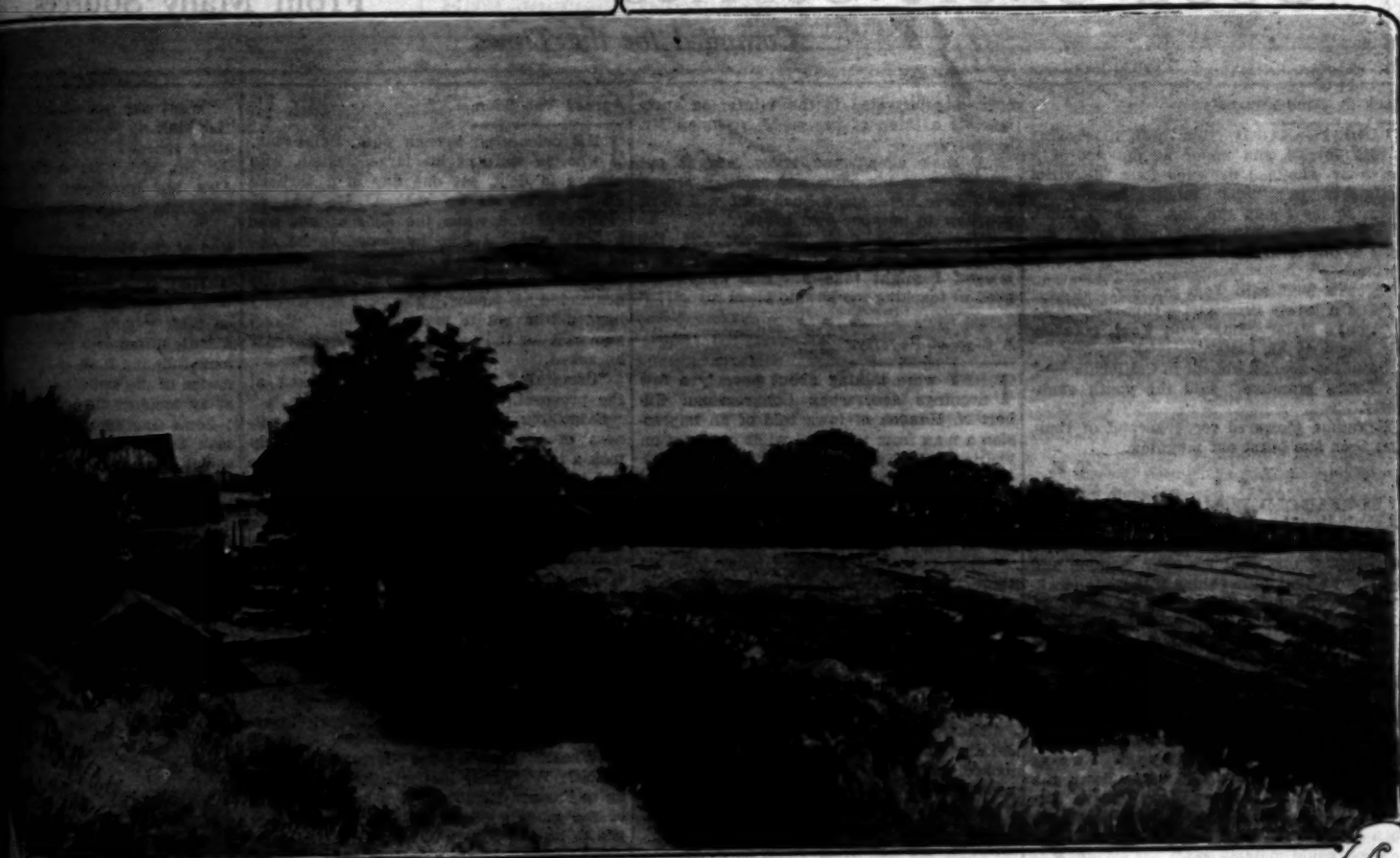
Mt. Whitney

Mono Lake and Owens River Region.

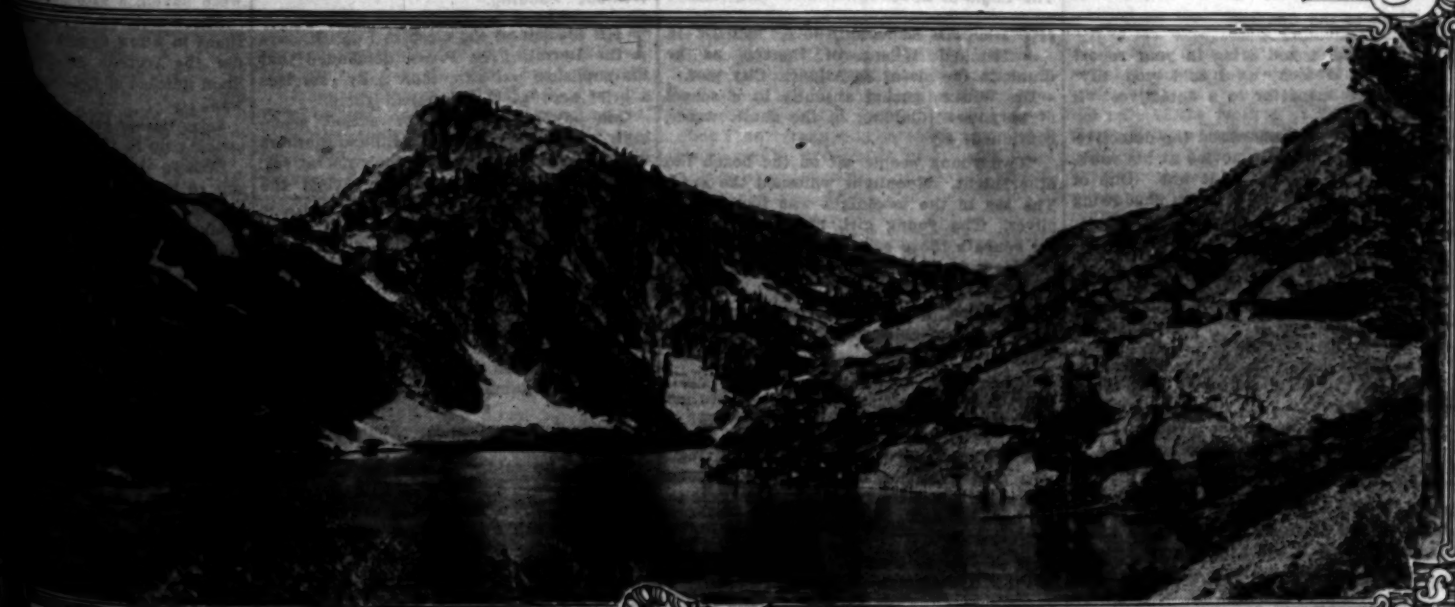
Beautiful.

It is alleged found gold in Mono Lake. The lake lies in peace at the foot of the mountains, and on her shores live settlers who have long lived in Mono—live a more or less quiet life, but before long this will change, for already new roads are being made, and plans for the future of the region are being made. Streams that flow from the high mountains, and that lie around the lake, will be dammed, and a great number of the shores of the lake will be made available to the traveler who may care to visit the lake. All this will be a detriment to the region by the lake. It will open it up to many who never otherwise would have seen it. A wonderful, this one of the natural playgrounds of the world. After viewing a great number of the wonderful, interesting and beautiful, such as the great eternal snows, pine forests, deep canyons, peaceful meadows, rushing rivers, high mountains, extinct volcanoes and many things else, you will find Mono the Beautiful for a last glance through the valley smiling in the sun far beyond the colorful masses of the mountains that tower around it.

Exit the Whale.
[New York Sun:] Since Nantucket has been steadily growing in size until it is now one of the summer resorts in the Atlantic, it is difficult to get forth from the place as you find it. We will try to translate the old sea as it breaks on the shore, set to music the odor of the sea, and dreams in the night. Nantucket is what is known as a "ghost town," and it is quite true that the wharves were created by the sea. It might be correctly described as a town without them it would be anything like a correct description of the city in the sea. Nantucket consists of forty-eight islands, each of which can be reached by the square inch that one can see. The whole of Siberia in Nantucket belonged to Massachusetts. It fell into the hands of the British in 1793 because of its position. A dear old bean-fed man, the whale came upon the shore to the Nantucket shore. At that period that a certain taken fire, a number of wharves were extinguished. It is said that the whales became so tame that they would come up to the shore and eat grapes from the hand. Hussey captured the first whale in 1712. In 1745 the British took a cargo of whale oil from Nantucket, a circuit embracing Spain, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. Where on the island of Nantucket of plenty and the wharves from Tuckernuck to Nantucket. Long ago these wharves were long, and the post office was "where are the wharves?" The whale has spouted his blow to other wharves, and remains in all the wharves in the world.



Mono Lake.



Lake Agnews.



Mt. Whitney from Lone Pine.

Two Sierra Waterfalls.

Good Short Stories

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

Compiled for the Times.

Took It Good-naturedly.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Tom was expressing his sorrow and anger at the act of a neighbor who had drowned four "beautiful little kittens." "She might have given them to me," said the boy. "Never mind, Tom," said grandfather, "we have lovely kittens of our own. We have a nice little boy kitten—"

"That's me," said Tom proudly. "And a lovely little girl kitten—"

"That's sister Ella," said Tom, pointing his spoon at his sister.

"And the dearest old cat in California—"

"That's grandma," said the youth exultantly.

Grandma glowered for a second of time, and then she burst out laughing.

T. F.

SIX-YEAR-OLD Ethel came bursting into the house, her cheeks aflame. "Mother," said she, "Johnny Brown says there ain't no Santa Claus; that it's your mamma and your papa that puts things into your stocking at Christmas. There is a Santa Claus, ain't there, mamma?"

The mother, thus appealed to, explained to the little girl the legend of Santa Claus, and Ethel howled.

"Never mind, dear," said the mother, "your papa and I will fill your stocking."

"I don't want anything," sobbed the little girl, "if Santa Claus don't bring it. I meant to lie awake and see him come down the chimney. And mamma, isn't there any heaven, or any God, or any little Jesus born in a stable? Is it all a lie, mamma?"

What could mamma say?

T. F.

Too Close to the Shadow.

"WHY didn't you bring in your report at 11 o'clock, as I told you to?" said a police inspector to a detective. "It is past 12 now."

"The fact is, sir," answered the detective, "was still a bit of a novice at his work. I didn't know what time it was. One of those blamed pickpockets I was shadowing stole my watch."—[Unidentified.]

The Kindest Man.

LADY Constance Stewart Richardson, who has come to America to dance because she is, as she puts it, "stony broke," said the other day at the Holland House:

"Some of my happiest hours have been passed in America. The Americans are the kindest people in the world. When I think of them I am reminded of George Grava. 'Everybody has heard stories of the meanest man. Well, George Grava was known as the kindest man."

"One of the stories about George's kindness tells how a friend asked him: 'How is Biggs doing?'

"'Bad,' George replied. 'Very bad, indeed. Poor old Biggs!'

"Why, what's the trouble with him?"

"Well, you see," said George, "I've had my salary reduced on account of the hard times, and so I'll only be able to lend Biggs half as much as usual this year for his vacation."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Where He Got It.

THE honest farmer who took in summer boarders greeted the new arrivals with /ruly rural enthusiasm.

"I swan, I'm right down glad to meet ye," he cried as he extended his horny hand. "Heow's th' folks to hum?"

The man of the party looked at the enthusiasm with some suspicion.

"Farmer," he said, "your dialect strongly reminds me of the stage variety."

The agriculturist grinned.

"It's all right, ain't it?" asked. "I gave an actor feller a month's board free to teach it to me."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Cui Bono?

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD said at the Knickerbocker Club in New York:

"The old idea about the crookedness of lawyers is dying out."

"True, true," a group of lawyers chorused heartily.

"Yes, the old idea about lawyers' crooked-

ness, as illustrated in the Winterson anecdote, is a thing of the past," resumed Mr. Ledyard.

"A book agent, you know, sought out Winterson in his office and said:

"I have here, sir, a book that will show you how to be your own lawyer."

"Humph," sneered Winterson, "if the book showed me how to be somebody else's lawyer, I might take it. But what's the good of teaching me how to bleed myself?"

A Sign of Poverty.

THEY were talking about poverty a few evenings ago, when Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa told of an impression a man from the rural wilds once got on visiting the city.

The ruralite, the Congressman said, had gone to the town on a long-anticipated visit, and when he returned he had much to relate of city ways and what he saw.

"They put on all kinds of fancy frills up there," he narrated to the eager crowd at the corner store, "but I don't believe they hev got half the money they pretend ter hev."

"Well, do tell," wonderingly exclaimed one of the eager listeners. "Ye don't really mean it, Jake?"

"Yaas," was the convincing rejoinder of Jake. "One night I went by a house that looked purty big, but jes' ther same, ther people in it were so darned poor that two wimmen was playin' on one planner."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The Logic of Love.

THERE is no logic in love," said Dr. H. Mitchell Wilson of Denver, as he drank in the air of an Atlantic City pier.

Dr. Wilson, gazing absently at a school of porpoises tumbling in the sunlit water, continued:

"Two young people sat on the beach the other night. Moonlight whitened the sand. The sea in the moonlight was like frosted silver. The young girl, mystically beautiful beneath those calm rays, said:

"How do you know I can make you happy?"

"Because," groaned the young man, "you make me so miserable."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Sage Counsel.

"MY SON," said the old hunter, "you are starting out to earn your living as a guide. Remember that some persons will want to see bear, while others want to see bear tracks."

"Yes, dad."

"If they're satisfied with tracks, don't try to show 'em bear."—[Pittsburgh Post.]

Somewhat Mixed.

A MEMBER of the Legislature was making a speech on a momentous question, and, in conclusion, said: "In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'"

At this one of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered: "Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary—it was Noah."

"Noah, nothing," replied the speaker, "Noah built the ark."—[National Monthly.]

The Matter With Aphrodite.

THE extent to which the modern child is educated in matters of hygiene appears from a recent episode in a Boston school:

The class had visited the art museum, and the teacher wished to learn what the children had observed, and how they were impressed. The subject at the moment was the exquisite head of Aphrodite, one of the chief treasures of the museum. A little boy who frantically waved his hand was called upon. He announced triumphantly:

"I noticed she had adenoids!"

"Why, Peter," exclaimed the shocked teacher, "what do you mean?"

"She keeps her mouth open all the time," was the reply.—[Youth's Companion.]

Agreed Too Soon.

THE celebrated French poet, Saint-Pol, who, in spite of his large income, was always in debt, sat one day in a barber's shop waiting to be shaved. He was already lathered when the door opened and a tailor entered who happened to be one of the poet's largest creditors. No sooner did this man see Saint-Pol than he angrily demanded his money. The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene. "Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the other, pleased at the prospect.

Saint-Pol then made the barber a witness of the agreement, and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face and left the shop. He wore a beard to the end of his days.—[Pathfinder.]

Extravagance.

THE circus, declares the Yorkshire Post, had come for its annual visit to a little country town, and the children for miles around were wildly excited. The young son of a notoriously close-fisted farmer rushed up to his father and clamored to be allowed to go.

"Oh, dad," he exclaimed, "gimme threepence to go and see the circus!"

"What!" gasped the farmer. "Threepence? Why, only last month I let you go up to Farmer Higgs's field to see the eclipse of the moon! My boy, do you want your life to be one perpetual round of pleasure?"

Without "Padding."

THE teacher of the class in English, says the Detroit Free Press, demanded that the pupils all write for their daily exercises a brief account of a baseball game.

One boy sat through the period, seemingly wrapped in thought, while the others worked hard and turned in their narratives. After school the teacher approached the desk of the laggard.

"I'll give you five minutes to write that description," he sternly said; "if it's not done by that time I shall punish you."

The boy promptly concentrated all his attention upon the theme as the teacher slowly counted the moments. At last, with joyful eagerness, he scratched a line on his tablet and handed it to his master. It read: "Rain—no game."

A Harrowing Experience.

"YES," he said, "I once had a terrible experience with a mad bull. I was in a big field when he started after me. It was almost half a mile to the nearest fence, and there was no tree anywhere that I could climb."

"How perfectly awful!" she exclaimed.

"Could he run fast?"

"I never supposed there was anything in the world that could run as fast as that bull did. And big! He looked bigger than a passenger locomotive."

"Mercy! It makes me shiver to think of it. Wasn't there even a big rock or a haystack or anything of that kind which you could get behind?"

"Not a thing. The field was absolutely bare. The only thing I could do was to turn very quickly every little while, just as the bull had almost reached me. That would give me a new chance, for the animal, being unaware of my intention, would not be able to change his course immediately, and I would have an opportunity to get my breath again."

"It must have been horrible. And did you finally escape?"

"No. He ran me down at last and gored me to death."—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Didn't Know Its Meaning.

A NEGRO porter in a barber shop made a speech one night at his colored man's club. It was quite an effort, creating a sensation among his brothers on account of the number of big words it contained.

His employer heard of it, and the next day began twitting him when he saw him absorbed in a dictionary.

"What are you doing, boy? Looking up some more big words?"

"No, wah," he replied. "Ah's jes' translating the word 'lar' night."—[Harper's Weekly.]

End of the Honeymoon.

THEY were speaking of the young couples who go on their wedding trip the other day, a smile flitted over the features of man Edmund Platt of New York.

Some time ago, according to the man, the nuptial subject was a social function at that place, a conversation one of the party long a honeymoon usually had.

"It may last a week, or a year," answered the gentleman. "Mine lasted just twelve days."

"Just twelve days?" continued the other. "How was that?"

"It was this way," replied said citizen. "One evening we were partners in a game of cards and before we had played for a while, she was calling me a dolt and a boneheaded mule."—[Pittsburgh Post.]

Too Intricate.

SERGEANT BARKER was in the squad having a hard time of it.

The squad had to "beat" the recruits in a few seconds that the recruits got down, and Smiff finished up by turning the way.

Serg. Barker got in a striding up to the recruits, and where the dickens do you get self to be, eh? On parade, meekly, "I began to think I was a man who for several years."

"Well, sergeant," replied meekly, "I began to think I was a man who for several years."

Followed the Style.

A RATHER fussy diplomat in the corner of which the inscription. Meeting the official inquired later the official inquired got the card.

"Oh, yes," replied the all right. But what was the the R. P.?"

"Why 'en persona' of you did not know that I had in due time the diplomat's return card, with S. B. N. in the corner. I around to all the members of of whom could give up the ing, he applied to the man."

Smoothness of Tongue.

REFERENCE was made to Washington club men recalled to Maj. Gen. Wood of a polished bachelor.

During a social affair which the bachelor was a Gen. Wood, the young man had never married. One of a few minutes later, one of proceeded to satisfy her question, "to learn that you replied of Mr. Smith."

"Indeed!" returned the what disconnected. "But the ungallant!"

"You must not do the came the soft answer of was their choice, not a vertiser."

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Brauntton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, L

ated Weekly

Home,

Avocados.

A FRUIT CONSTANTLY GROWING IN POPULARITY.

EACH year's record of the output of avocados from local trees adds to the popularity of and demand for budded trees of the better types and classes. Some local consumers will have these luscious fruits at all times of the year, even though costing \$1 each. Some few claim not to like the avocado fruit, comparing it to a bar of soap for flavor and texture; others aver the taste for it is an acquired one, as is the fondness for olives. In the writer's family of six persons all ate heartily of the first tasted, and this fondness grows stronger each year. There is no question but the avocado is destined soon to become one of Southern California's staple orchard crops and an article of diet common in every household, for with many the taste for the fruit finally becomes a craving. For years past local avocado trees have held the world's record for financial returns. It is claimed for one tree eight years old, growing near Whittier, that the total cash returns from the sale of fruits and budding wood were last year above \$3000. A return of several hundred dollars a year, continuously for several years, is known to the writer as the truthful record of several local trees. Of course such records cannot be made or maintained when the trees become common and the local market glutted with the fruits. However, the growing of them on a large commercial scale will soon become a prominent and important local industry in the near future and will for many years prove highly profitable to the grower.

There are many types of fruit for sale from local trees, of various forms and colors, but these are of two types only in one characteristic. There are hard-shelled and soft-shelled varieties, though the shape may be round, oval, or pear-shaped, or even small and seedless, like a large and elongated olive. The thin-skinned fruit, paradoxical as it may seem, is the hardest of the two types. This type will do for ordinary orange sections, while the thick-skinned or shelled varieties should be grown where lemons thrive. For home use all should have one or more trees. Buy none but budded trees, of which there are locally nearly a dozen named varieties. Do not let the prices stagger you, for the trees are worth all that is asked for them.

An Ocean-to-Ocean Tree.

IT WOULD be almost possible, in planting an "ocean-to-ocean" boulevard, to use but one species of tree: the Oriental Plane or Sycamore, *Platanus orientalis*. It thrives in this State as well as anywhere and is perfectly hardy as far north as Massachusetts. It would not live on the cold mountain ranges, in the extreme dry heat and dry soils of the desert, nor in the worst regions of the reign of King Alkali.

But then there are spots where no tree will grow except special conditions are created for it. In the case of flats heavily impregnated with alkali the roadway should be raised, and of sufficient width so that all trees could be planted on the filled earth. By this method any species of tree could be maintained so far as tolerance of alkali is concerned, for the latter could be leached out to an ineffective minimum.

While no attempt should be made to use one tree for any and all sections, it would be a nice demonstration to show a few groups (not rows) of Oriental plane in each State crossed by the highway. In the actual planting the trees best adapted and therefore most characteristic (being native to local territory) should be planted and in the various changes of soils and conditions there might be a radical change, in places, every quarter of a mile. This would in spots be necessary by reason of swamps, sand, gravel beds, etc. In places on the deserts a tree that will stand the freezes of winter and the fierce heat of summer would shorten the tree list down to two or three "possibilities." The best trees to use under these hard and unusual conditions is known to but few, and even these few experts might well stand aghast when confronted with the problem of



THE TAFT AVOCADO, ORANGE, CAL.

choosing a list for planting from ocean front to eastern line of our great State.

Bouvardias.

JUST why we do not use more bouvardias in local gardens is a question hard to answer. There is some talk current that they will not thrive in Southern California gardens, but such statements do not agree with known facts. Each year the writer sees splendid little bushes of bouvardias loaded with an abundance of delicate blossoms of white and several shades of pink. They do best in a light, loose fibrous loam that has been well enriched with well-decayed stable manure, the latter preferably from the dairy. They also thrive better near the coast than inland, and wherever grown need staking for support. Frequent sprayings are also beneficial.

Grading About the House.

WHEN grading the grounds about new houses, so place the soil that a "run-off" of storm waters may be had from the house in all directions, if such an arrangement is possible. It matters little that the concrete foundation is impervious to water, the site for the house should appear to be properly graded so that it may be dry and comfortable close about it in all kinds of weather. Any parts of the grounds that are higher than the house should be graded down as low and flat as is possible and the soil used to build up and round out the lower portions, unless the latter be given over to formalism when the grade should be flat and level.

Splendid Aster Season.

THE present late summer, or aster season, has proved especially favorable for these popular flowers and will no doubt encourage more to grow them another year. Oleanders, crepe myrtles, and nearly all summer flowering shrubs have been exceptionally fine this year, but all asters seem to have come up to the growers' expectations. When buying seeds or plants next year demand the best, and none but the best. We should have no garden space for "just asters." So, too, remember not to plant them where asters were grown the previous year.

Native Barberries.

WE HAVE some native species of berries that are as handsome as any that may be purchased in the plant markets, species not now known to be on sale anywhere. *Berberis dictyota* has been found by the writer in Griffith Park, and but a few miles farther from Los Angeles another, *B. Nevilli*, may be found. Both species are best grown and propagated from root cuttings, and these may be dug now. Plants dug for transplanting should have the tops cut off leaving a stub of one or two feet to branch from for both species are shrubs and should be made bushy.

In Geranium Land.

WESO live in a land of geraniums that too many are allowed to grow that are unworthy and too many that are worthy fall of perpetuation. There is no good reason why everyone should not multiply the better and discard the poorer ones. Geraniums are so easy of propagation, at any and all times of the year, that no excuse is permissible for keeping poor colors or classes. If you have none, buy a few good named sorts, allow them to grow for a year and make cuttings or "slips" of the whole plant down nearly to the roots—it will soon respond and be a large plant again, quite as quickly as you have been led to believe. Try this scheme.

Stevias for Cutting.

ONE would scarcely recommend stevias for decorative bedding plants, but for sprays to mix with bunches of heavier flowers the stevias are as desirable as the more common gypsophila. Grow them in a rather cool place, yet not shady, for while they need sun for proper development, they deteriorate rapidly in dry heat. They may be had in both green and variegated foliage. Buy the seeds, not plants.

Not Ashamed.

[New York Sun:] The Princess Victoria Luise, the Kaiser's only daughter, and her husband, Prince Ernst of Cumberland, were taken for American tourists at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, on Tuesday. The couple had arrived from Rathenow for a day's outing in Berlin. The Princess wore a gray tailor-made gown.

The Prince, in the absence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, had abandoned his Hussar uniform for a gray sack suit. The couple

YOUR PIANO.

as to its Care.

"Will you have tea?"

"No thanks, chocolate."

"I'll have the same as the

Princess, forgetting that

nito. The waiter recognized

once and, bowing low and

"I beg a thousand pardons

ness. I took you for an

"You need not apologize

ashamed to be taken for

the Princess laughing.

The waiter spread the

every guest at the hotel

had a 4 o'clock tea or

sought the lounge to

dropped in at the Adlon

the afternoon and but

A waiter who spoke

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Los Angeles

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Grooming Fowl For Prize-Winners.

By J. Harry Wolsieffer.

Advace Preparation. COUNTS MANY POINTS IN JUDGES' EYES.

[Preparation of fowl for the county fairs is the main consideration for prize seekers. Many a blue ribbon is lost by failure to have the birds in the pink of condition.

The following article describes the legitimate means every exhibitor should employ to have his birds appear to best advantage to the poultry judge. "Faking" is, of course, decried, but proper feeding, washing, plucking and accustoming the fowl to crowds and to handling are discussed in a practical way.

Mr. Graham writes on and pictures one of those interesting midgets from the Orient, the White Japanese Bantam.]

TODAY in the average poultry show, good cooping, good care and a well-arranged poultry exhibit with, as a rule, good judges employed, can be seen. This makes it more difficult for the average beginner to gain a first prize than formerly, when less was known in the art of conditioning birds for the showroom. "Conditioning," let it be borne in mind, is not "faking." No beginner or even the expert need prepare, or is justified in preparing, birds for the showroom by fake methods. Just where to draw the line must be left to the owner of the birds. Pulling out colored feathers, painting feathers and the use of chemicals, etc., are forbidden, and the beginner can rest assured that in the majority of cases the naturally conditioned bird will always win out. Now and then some (and there are only a few) breeders will resort to unfair methods, but they soon receive their just reward by being detected and the bird is disqualified.

Long Preparation Necessary.

Success, in a measure, is gained not in the preparation of the fowl just before the show, but weeks and, in some cases, several months, before the show. The first requisite to success is to have good birds. The second is to have them well trained and conditioned. Then you will have to leave the rest to the judge. It is well to look over your birds two or three months in advance of the exhibition and see what birds show the most promise of making suitable show birds. If you have a cock and hen that in your estimation are about right, but are not entirely over their moult, get them by themselves, and if they are not in real good flesh, feed them quite liberally; give a small handful of sunflower seed to each bird every other day. If you feed a small amount of any good condition powder, it will promote a good growth of feathers. Let the amount fed be small. Look out for the last two or three flight feathers. A great many times they will molt out. Hold them until later, if they do not drop out with the others, pull them out and give the others a chance to come.

Feed Liberally.

If you feed them liberally and judiciously, you will be able to carry a hen through her moult and have her in prime show condition in from eight to ten weeks' time. But one cannot do it without some extra care and attention. Also watch out for the cockerels, and pullets. There may be some one bird that is not so well developed as the flock, but which has the making of the best bird in the bunch if given a show by itself. When you are satisfied that you have such a bird in the flock, give it all the attention possible, and see if the bird does not show a great improvement. If the birds are inclined to be wild, do not chase them all over the yard in the daytime, trying to catch them to give them their lesson in training, but take them in the evening after they have gone to roost. Handle them as carefully as possible, and see them where there is a good light and give them some choice tid-bit to eat, and in one or two handlings they will begin to look for your coming and lose their timidity. The more you can tame them in this manner the more easy will be your work when it comes to training them to show their best position in the show coop.

Getting Ready for the Show.

About two weeks before the show opens

it is advisable to commence to get the birds familiar with a show coop and also to become accustomed to people passing back and forth before the coop. Begin by putting the bird in the coop a short time and feed it scraps of meat or bread; get it to eat out of your hand as soon as possible, holding it in such a position that the bird will hold its head up, and stand in a natural pose. If the birds are exceptionally kind, a few times in the training coop will get them familiar with you, and will look for you as soon as they hear your footsteps. It is well to get the birds accustomed to looking for something choice when you come to the coop, so that when the judge comes along they will be up and ready to show off to the best advantage. The first impression that the judge gets of a bird goes a long way towards deciding the bird's fate. Once the bird is used to standing in a good position it is well to take it out and handle it so it will be quiet in the judge's hands.

To take a bird out of a coop with the least trouble and fluttering, pass the left hand under the breast, slipping the fingers around the thighs and throwing the legs out behind. Then, with the right hand over the wings you can prevent thrashing them around and breaking the feathers. Thus

you can draw the bird through the door without trouble. It is foolish to grab them by wing or neck and expect them to be quiet. A fowl that is well tamed, when returned to the coop, shows a fullness of feathers that helps a great deal toward making a perfect symmetry for typical carriage. A bird that is frightened will draw the feathers up close and show a difference of from one to three points in the score.

How to Wash Birds.

After a bird is properly trained (if it is a white bird, or one that has a considerable amount of white,) it is necessary to give it a thorough washing, a difficult operation and trying to the patience of the beginner. It is generally understood that only white birds are washed, but some breeders have washed Barred Rocks, and other part-color birds with very good results.

The essential things in washing are a room where the temperature is up to 90 and kept there and a good supply of soft water. Three tubs of water will be required, one to put the hot water in, one for lukewarm water and the other for cold water for the last rinsing. Take the best quality of castile or other good soap, cut it up fine, pour boiling water on it and make strong suds. Take hold of the bird's legs

with the left hand and with the right hand hold the bird's breast, hold it over a helper wet the bird's back with sponge. Then use the sponge all over the feathers, on the wings and tail, rub hard, in every way the feathers run, as is done. After getting them wet with the soap off with the hot water, see any feathers that look greasy and more rubbing. Now, motion turn the bird over on its back, your hand under the wings.

Go over the bird the same under side. This is the best the feathers are usually stained on the breast and the bird is well washed, take a second tub which contains the lukewarm water, and cover it over, except the firm hold of the legs, spread the out and work up and down water to rinse off the soap. This thoroughly around the all vent curling.

Rinse Off Thoroughly.

Take the bird to the third tub, the cold water. A little blueing will aid, not in adding to the color, but to set the color. Little blueing or none at all is too much. Give the bird a good splash of this water. Take a fine brush off all the water you can from the body. Now place the bird in a pen with a clean roost, and plenty of clean straw or the bottom of the pen enough to the fire, or warm bed be about 95 degrees. Allow

A Bantam Produced by Japanese Skill.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM

The little brown man of Nippon is a wonder for taking nature by the nose and leading her into ways she doesn't want to go naturally.

He grows trees which, after fifteen years, will measure less than two feet high. Fowls which have tails eighteen feet long, and others, the subject of this sketch, Japanese Bantams, with their tails running up along their backs toward the head, and having legs but one inch long. He's been breeding them this way so long that they won't grow any other way. It is this oddity that accounts for the popularity of the Japanese Bantam.

There are several varieties of this little Bantam, separated only by colors. In shape, they are identically the same.

Some writers, however, consider the Solid White, Solid Black and Black-tailed White as the three pure varieties of the breed, and class all others as the result of crossing with other bantams. On the other hand, a Japanese when questioned admitted that this odd little bantam was widely bred in Japan and in all colors.

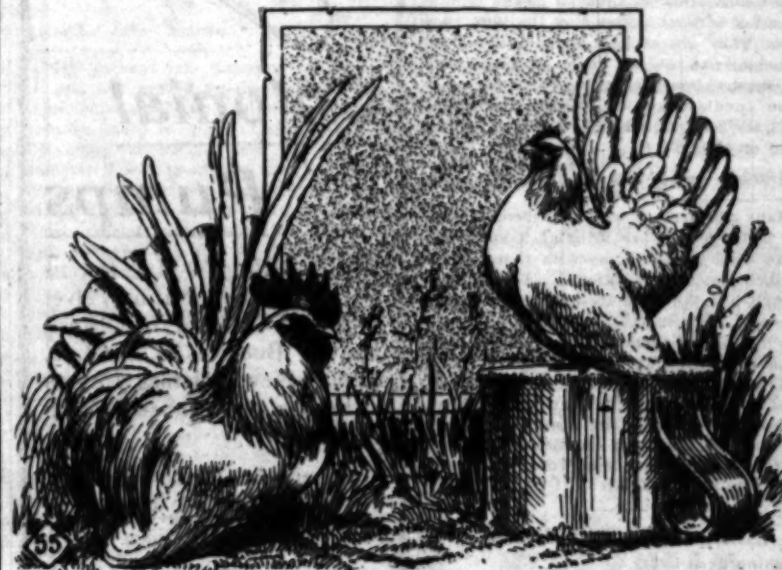
It is very popular among the bantam breeders of England, the United States and Canada, and every winter notable specimens are exhibited at our poultry shows. Their oddity attracts considerable attention from the layman, and many have been

sold for purely ornamental purposes on country estates. Good specimens command profitable prices, and, in fact, the fowls are rare enough to be more or less expensive.

The little hens lay well, set, hatch and rear the chicks. The chicks are not easy to rear, and probably require more attention than chicks of any other variety except Hamburgs and Polish.

When finally reared, however, they are a source of great pleasure to those who exhibit. Among the breeders there is a keen rivalry to produce the best and longest fan-tail and shortest legs, as well as smallest fowls. The standard calls for twenty-two to twenty-six ounce weight on males and twenty to twenty-two ounces for females, but the winning specimens in our better shows never approach these weights.

In all our breeds of fowls special fitness is required to raise certain varieties. Successful breeders of large fowls fail utterly at producing small bantams. They grow them too big. The bantam fancier, to succeed, must possess the knack of right feeding. This is something which it would be difficult to describe. There is no hard and fast rule. It is a talent, and it is this fact alone that prevents many from breeding these little beauties. This is, of course, a purely ornamental fowl, and is bred for no other purpose.



WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.

As the name indicates, this little midget was originated in Japan and brought from that country to England and America. It is notable for its oddities of shape and carriage. In the latter respect it moves about evenly and smoothly like a small-sized yacht in full sail. The illustration best describes its shape, while its legs are very short, hardly an inch in length. The wings are long and drooping, almost concealing the feet.

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Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Plain Text
and Simple

Motto: The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—[Socrates.]

The Free Will of Man.

IF YOU receive a premonition through the intuitive perception of the subjective mind; or the astrologer, in casting your horoscope, predicts dire disaster at a certain period, and in either case or by prediction from any source you accept this foreknowledge as inevitable, then, as I have previously stated, you are a fatalist.

Let me again caution you about thinking it must be so. Were you to hold such a mental attitude you would be living in a constant fear, a condition that you should forever banish from your mind.

That predictions fail at times is due to a factor which the astrologer cannot take into consideration, the free will of man. "So long as people drift aimlessly with the time and tide of life," says Max Heindel, the well-known astrologer, "wafted hither and thither by the wind of circumstance, the task of prediction is easy, and the careful and competent astrologer can predict accurately for the great majority of people, for the horoscope shows their tendencies, and apart from individual effort mankind follow these tendencies unresistingly. But the more evolved the man, the more liable is the astrologer to fail, for he can only see the tendencies; the will of the man as a factor, it is beyond him to calculate. In the nature of things there must be this element of uncertainty. If conditions were so hard and fast that no mistake were possible, it would show that inexorable fate governed human life, and there would be no use in making an effort to change conditions; but the very fact that predictions do fail is an inspiration, for it shows that a certain amount of free will does exist."

Then let it always be remembered that no man is compelled to do evil, and that the greater the temptation, the greater the reward to him that overcometh the tendencies shown in the horoscope. Again, though the stars impel, they cannot and do not compel. In the final analysis we are the arbiters of our destiny, and despite all the evil influences it is within our power to rule our stars by the exercise of will, the badge of our divinity to which all else must bow.

"One ship sails east and another sails west,
With the selfsame winds that blow,
'Tis the set of the sail and not the gale
Which determines the way they go.

"And the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the act of the soul that determines the goal,
And not the calm or the strife."

A Remarkable Premonition.

A WAY back in the "seventies" there occurred what was known and is still remembered by many as the "Ashtabula disaster."

Before the train pulled out of Boston, I had entered the sleeper with the intention of securing berths for a friend and myself. We had barely taken our seats when I heard, clairaudiently, these words: "A wreck, a wreck; get out of this car; get out of this car."

I recognized it as the "still small voice" that comes to warn us of approaching danger. It was a premonition clairvoyantly perceived by the subjective mind and clairaudiently received by the objective mind; yet I cannot say that I actually heard the words, and I am sure my friend did not; but I do say I heeded them. We left the car, but not until I had resorted to a little ruse to meet the prejudice of my friend, who had no faith in premonitions. When the train pulled out, I took back the little white lie I had told for the purpose of saving the life of my friend—and myself.

As is well known, not a passenger escaped from that sleeper—one of whom was the noted singer, P. P. Bliss. As we looked down in that yawning chasm a few days later, we realized what might have been had I been a fatalist. The question is often asked: "How do you account for it that you were the only one to receive the warning?" I am not sure that I was, but I am

sure I was the only one who heeded. Others may have had premonitions, but treated them lightly or thought them due to imagination. If it is a gift that I possess it is God-given, man-cultivated; a talent inherent in all persons, but lying unused by the majority. I have endeavored to use the talent wisely. I am often asked why I did not warn the others. Because the warning would not have been accepted—seed sown upon stony ground—and the general verdict would have been: "Another crank." We should always remember that "he laughs best who laughs last."

When I related this incident to Dr. Hudson, he admitted that it was a much better illustration than the one published by him. He said: "It is difficult to explain on any other hypothesis than that of independent clairvoyance. To explain it on the principle of telepathy would involve the necessity of presupposing that some person or persons knew of the danger and that they were in telepathic rapport with the perceptor."

What does this signify? That the subjective mind has some means of reaching out beyond the range of our faculties of objective perception, and of knowing when and where danger threatens the individual.

The Skeptics Convinced.

IT IS often remarked by skeptics: "We hear of so many things—after they occur, why do we seldom hear of them previous to the occurrence?"

I give this one case to meet this criticism. It was in the "eighties." I had decided to leave the city on the 8 p.m. train to attend the dramatic festival at Cincinnati, O. During the afternoon I was strongly impressed that the train would meet with an accident, but I was not warned to omit the journey. I related the incident to my skeptical friends while at dinner and informed them that they would probably see an account of it in the daily papers on the morrow; and I hoped they would remember that I had predicted it hours before the occurrence.

While they smiled—the smile of the skeptic—at the same time they thought I was foolish to go. Why did I? Because, by the same means that I knew there would be a wreck, I knew, in this case, no harm would come to me.

The train pulled out one hour late, and to make up that time was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when, suddenly, it jumped the track and as suddenly stopped within about sixty feet. The shock was indescribable. Without going into the details I will merely say that I came out unscathed—as I knew I would. Tell me; how did this knowledge of the accident come to me fully six hours before it occurred? It was a clear case of independent clairvoyance received objectively by impression. You understand, I am not saying one must be a clairvoyant in order to get these warnings—I am not a clairvoyant—but it is only a matter of developing the power that is possessed by everyone—a power lying latent. Let me say once more that the subjective mind possesses the power to perceive that which is not within the range of the objective vision, and in cases of impending danger will make a mighty effort to reach the objective mind either by direct impression, if one is sufficiently passive, or by dreams or visions.

Lincoln's Premonition.

THE night before Lincoln's assassination he had a dream of his approaching death, and on the evening of its fulfillment he narrated it to Stanton; but no amount of persuasion could divert him from his purpose. It will be observed that his subjective mind perceived it and, accordingly, impressed him through the agency of the dream. This case furnishes us a fine example of premonition—its origin, its accuracy, and its inevitable results when the warning is unheeded.

Lincoln's Horoscope.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN had Mars elevated in his figure of birth, in evil square with the moon, the ruler of the eighth house (death).

At the time of his assassination his sun's

progressive place was in Aries (the head) on the cusp of the fifth house (the theater) in exact opposition to the directional place of Mars (the ruler of firearms) in his eleventh house—denoting a false friend.

The Still Small Voice.

THE foregoing experiences—only a few out of hundreds—have been given with the hope of interesting those who have heretofore given no special thought to this practical phase of psychic phenomena; to also clear away the clouds that have obscured the broader view of the seeker after psychological facts; to encourage all persons to step over the threshold into that larger life that awaits them HERE.

"The 'now' is eternal, and will be forever; There is not a future, nor will there be ever; We clutch no 'tomorrow,' no matter how clever, It's 'today' and 'today'; tomorrow comes never.

I know it's so here, and it may be forever." If you wish to come in touch with your higher self; to feel the perfect calm and peace of that ever-protecting care; to remove the very last vestige of fear—then you must learn to listen and to heed the promptings of that "still small voice," the sleepless sentinel on the watch tower of the human soul.

The Auto Neck.

(A cause and cure) as if the list of diseases is not already sufficiently long; but he does not leave us in the dark as the remedy is forthcoming; in fact, the discovery and remedy were born almost simultaneously. He says: "During the past year a number of cases have come under my notice, each having practically the same symptoms. There was a sense of constriction and fullness just below the skull at the back of the neck. Generally, the muscles on one or both sides were more or less contracted and painful, but more especially were the ligaments connecting the occiput with the atlas and axis affected; there was a sharp contraction of these, which had a tendency to draw them together, producing pressure upon the recurrent nerves, not only giving rise to local inflammation, but affecting the functions of the brain. In consequence, there was in each case a marked tendency to fullness and pressure at the base of the brain with impairment of the mental faculties—forgetfulness, difficulty of thinking, weakening of the usual business acumen, and other symptoms of brain fog or cerebral neurasthenia. While the immediate results are not always serious, there must be a tendency to a settled or chronic condition from a permanent contraction of the occipital, atlantal and axial ligaments. This has taken place in several of the cases observed and is entirely in line with the action of ligaments subjected to such contraction.

Those who have made a study of the relation of vertebral pressure to the nervous system and the grave results often following at this point, cannot but realize the importance of a correction of this condition at the earliest possible moment. The case of this is found in a well-known tendency of the automobile to draw after it a current of air which in its course strikes the driver in the back of the neck. When he enters the machine, warm from exercise, the sudden chill at this point brings on the condition mentioned. A frequent recurrence tends to fasten it upon the autoist and the consequences follow. The habit of many while driving the machine is to throw the head forward and the chin up, thus bringing the musculature of the neck into a state of tension and increasing the liability of injury. Inquiry among those who ride much confirms the correctness of these statements, and suggests that care be taken to guard against the draft spoken of, and that those who have already become injured take steps to have the trouble corrected."

A Natural Nerve Food.

IT IS quite common among physicians to describe lecithin where nervous exhaustion is indicated, and it is a safe and

same remedy. The lecithin obtained from egg yolk, and is so famous for its phosphorus content, depend upon this condition of the nerves. The usual dose is three to five grains three times a day. You will get the maximum benefit from lecithin about fifteen grains in its naturally organized form. You will find the egg yolk for meat, the white of the albumin or fresh lemon juice, with from 10 to 15 iron.

Another thing in favor of lecithin is that it is a uric acid. Cheese is also a uric acid, and is also a best nerve specialist. Lecithin centers depend upon lecithin for performance of their nerve and brain functions. Undue expenditure of lecithin breaks down various organs. Lecithin has been employed and is very encouraging in cases of patients put on fish and lecithin of well-being.

The nerves need food and they do not get a sufficient quantity for their, and the nerves, therefore, do not function properly. Strengthen them by proper food. Conserve your forces by proper food. Producing food, the lecithin article is of little value by good digestion and assimilation.

Leanness.

THIS is caused generally by a failure in the digestive organs to assimilate the fat-producing elements of food. First, you should remember that this is necessary to do it. In the digestive organs, where a young or old man, and enjoy a great variety of food, a lollypop or an ice-cream cone would become painful. Everybody was busy. The child would venture forth alone. This had been strictly forbidden. The child was weak and distressed. The child was in a half-numb condition. The child was unable to become partial. The child was unable to hear. The child was unable to follow her more. The child was unable to concentrate of thought, signifying an unreasonable length of time. The child was suffering ill-consequences. The child was at least is occupied, and physical culture at an outlet for exuberant suffering from an unbalanced and apathy was in charge. Half the time she was suddenly realized that she was what was going on about. She did not seem to be catching herself painfully. She was up as if expecting correction. The child was without inquiring about. The child was administered an enema, and a generous dose of olive oil in the morning—avoiding heavy dinner principally of vegetables and milk at 1 o'clock. The child was more to be done. The child was more to be done.

Headache Tablets.

BEWARE of be very sleepy. They will cause sleep and deaden the pain. Remove the cause. With the pain in this condition, putting a quietus on the pain who is endeavoring to get rid of the headache tablet, and the thing is wrong that the "headache tablet" is a Denver, is a headache health; it draws 3 per cent of its demand upon the continued use, eventually makes its demand upon the

his Human Hygienics.

but another name for the Cheerful Hygienist remarks are born with it, and in a healthy indication. The person is permanently afflicted with an apathy with phlegmatic presence of an aggressive, quiescent person will remain healthy. The apathetic person is not drawn upon and depleted. He may go through life in a state of health if he is not connected way. But the chance is not normal. Something is wrong. The fat, dull eye, listless and a tendency to silence of. This condition of apathy is a subnormal condition. It may be inherited weakness or acquired it should be disposed of as temperamental traits a child may be in those early years. It should be alike—full-eyed, lively. A child in this condition, so inimical to health, is sometimes brought about by mistaken training. The child is approaching the parent in an indirect cause of errors in training may fall through ignorance. A subject in itself. There are other causes for apathy in the child which may be too severe for expression and correction without expression of nature. No child may be healthy. A child who was compelled to sit at a stretch in a school was nothing to do but to sit or run the chances of a school. It was not a mother's store, where a young or old man, and enjoy a great variety of food, a lollypop or an ice-cream cone would become painful. Everybody was busy. The child would venture forth alone. This had been strictly forbidden. The child was weak and distressed. The child was in a half-numb condition. The child was unable to become partial. The child was unable to hear. The child was unable to follow her more. The child was unable to concentrate of thought, signifying an unreasonable length of time. The child was suffering ill-consequences. The child was at least is occupied, and physical culture at an outlet for exuberant suffering from an unbalanced and apathy was in charge. Half the time she was suddenly realized that she was what was going on about. She did not seem to be catching herself painfully. She was up as if expecting correction. The child was without inquiring about. The child was administered an enema, and a generous dose of olive oil in the morning—avoiding heavy dinner principally of vegetables and milk at 1 o'clock. The child was more to be done. The child was more to be done.

Flooded by
Landslides.

Life of Fox May Be
Saved by Day-
Night Search.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE
TIMES, Sept. 12. — (Special
Dispatch.) The Bryan lecture
at a money-maker again to-
day became the subject of in-
vestigation. Since entering
President Wilson's cabinet, Mr.
Bryan has spent much time on
the Chicago circuit. He
receives his traveling expenses,
a guarantee of \$250 for each

Great Watershed Is
in Danger.

Ranchers Flee for Lives as
Forest Fire Attacks
Big Tejuco.



[Saturday, September 13, 1913.]

Human Body of Ours.

Curious Things About It and How We Abuse It.

Hygienics.

Not the Physician. — (Hap-
pyist Asent Apathy.

Another name for nega-
tive Hygienist remarks.
Under any conditions
indication. The person
usually apathetic is likely
to be afflicted with an in-
ferior health. And please do
not mistake with phlegmatism.
The person will remain healthy
in an aggressive, quiet
apathetic person is nega-
tive upon and depleted by
the people, and is a target
to go through life in a
state of health if he lives
in a state of health. But the chances

are not normal. He
Something is wrong
the fat, dull eye, listless
tendency to silence de-
condition of apathy
a minimal condition of
inherited weakness.
acquired it should
disposed of as tempera-
ment, a child may ac-
quire in these early years all
the ailments—full-eyed, lively,

condition, so inimical to
training. The dan-
gerous subjects—facts of nature
of which the child is dis-
approaching the parent—
cause of errors into
fall through ignorance,
become a direct result.
in itself. There are
causes for apathy in the
which may be too severe
expression and correction
of natural expression of natu-
re to child may be healthy.

IS caused generally by
the digestive organs to
the fat-producing elu-
st, you should restore de-
it is necessary to have
then remove it. If you
too hastily; or when tired,
over business cere-
g combination of foods;
or masticating inadequately
guilty of all of these.
up it. Take plenty of
it as possible—take medicine
an abundance of cold
before breakfast, one
water one and one-half
hearty 6-o'clock dinner.
restorable substance be left
that is in a state of ferment-
water will remove it and
ference with your hearty
our business cares under-
were foolish enough to
with you. Get home early
fifteen minutes or more
rest—a thorough relax-
body. Bathe daily, be
jolly people; do a little
tries to unload on you.
enough at ease to know
G. Taste it with your
to praise the cook—

ache Tablets.
WARE and be wary of
za. They will quiet you
and deaden the pain, but
the cause. While you
pain in this manner you
a quietus on Nature's
endeavoring to tell you
is wrong that should
headache tablet," says
er, "is a mortgage on
; it draws \$ per cent. a
table on demand." The
a coal-tar product that
use, eventually
its demand upon the
Vigorously yours.
EDWARD A.

turned her loose in rompers, and made a
boyden of her. She recovered from her
fear of correction. Then I took special
pains to teach her to observe everything
about her, even in minute details. Color,
form, quality, faces, expression, movement,
together with botanizing we made objects
of observation and study. Then through
music and the sounds of nature in the
woods we distinguished and learned many
things that had heretofore been confused
to her auditory nerves. The other senses
quickened in correspondence. The child
had been weakly collapsed in upon herself.
Through supersensitiveness her faculties
had been deterred from normal develop-
ment, and her health had suffered in con-
sequence. She was encouraged under the
new regime to see, hear and express her-
self. The greatest necessity to the young
is activity. The entire internal mechan-
ism must be squirmed, jolted and stretched
to insure good health. The brain, too, must
undergo the same process. If good man-
ners can be had only at the expense of the
child's health, let the manners go until
health is insured. Likewise, good parents,
don't purchase your own comfort by a con-
stant repression of the questions, com-
ments, observation and laughter of your
child. Guide but do not suppress.
"I handed my charge back to her par-
ents as round as a butter ball, as rosy as
an apple, and as irrepressible as a young
Indian."

Oysters as a Tuberculosis Cure.

[New York Sun:] A novel treatment for
tuberculosis is being studied by Prof. Ra-
phael Dubois of Lyons. For the present he
refrains from drawing any conclusions or
making any predictions from the experiments
he has made. Prof. Dubois has made a special
study of the nature and formation of
pearls, and it was on his suggestion that
the use of X-rays to discover which oys-
ters contained pearls was adopted. The
pearl is, according to his theory, a calcare-
ous secretion made by the oyster to protect
itself from an invading parasite. This
parasite is frequently of a verminous na-
ture, so that the pearl is but the brilliant
coffin of a worm, but in many other cases
the parasite is a micrococcus, which Prof.
Dubois has succeeded in cultivating in an
appropriate medium.

But an oyster is not the only being which
reacts in this manner against a menacing
pathogenic agent. A consumptive cures
himself of his ill when the microbes which
are destroying his lungs have been isolated,
enclosed in a calcareous product. For this
reason it has been argued that it is only
necessary to enrich a tuberculous body in
chalk to allow the calcareous secretions to
take the place of the destructive lesions
due to the Koch bacilli.

It has been found, however, that certain
consumptives might add chalk to their or-
ganism without the slightest benefit, and
could even adopt the old-time remedy of
powdered bones, which Prof. Robin has
brought back into fashion, without improv-
ing their condition.

He analyzed the concretions formed
around the tuberculous parts of the lungs of
two oxen and around the liver of a pig,
which were recovering from tuberculosis
and was astonished to find a micrococ-
cus identical with that which he had found
in the center of the pearls of certain oys-
ters.

He inoculated twelve guinea pigs with
tuberculosis bacilli and then inoculated
them with this micrococcus. Ten months
later one only was dead; the others had
overcome the disease.

Medicinal Value of Fruits and Vegetables.

[Health:] The succulent vegetables
and fruits contain an active principle mak-
ing different ones serviceable in different
diseases, as, lettuce is soothing, as it has
a principle similar to opium, yet leaving no
bad results.

Onions dissolve uric acid, contain sul-
phur, and absorb poison.

Apples, onions and lemons tend to clear
the complexion of dark, muddy color caused
by uric acid in the blood.

Rhubarb will relieve constipation if taken
without sugar.

Too much cane sugar interferes with the
normal action of the liver.

Turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, and
water cress contain sulphur for purifying
the blood.

Beans, spinach, raw cabbage contain iron
and are a great benefit to anaemic people.

Carrots are rich in iron and increase the
red cells of the blood. They also tend to
clear and beautify the complexion.

Celery is serviceable in counteracting
conditions that lead to rheumatism and
neuralgia.

Tomatoes stimulate the liver.

Potatoes contain salts of potash that
counteract uric acid.

Melons arouse the kidneys and bowels
and keep the system cool.

Peaches have iron for the blood.

Prunes are laxative and soothing to the
nerves.

Berries are rich in iron, but should not
be indulged in large quantities at a time,
as the seeds tend to clog the intestines.

Mercury Poison Cure Found.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat:] Dr. Frank
L. Morse, assisted by Dr. G. O. Wilhite,
have announced that they have found that
the action of bichloride of mercury can be
arrested after its quick assimilation by the
body and the poison probably can be dis-
sembled. They say they have found the
means of eliminating it from the body,
probably in a different form. They com-
bined their study with that of lead poison-
ing, both chemicals being metals, and sought
a remedy that would apply to both, the cure
for lead poisoning, which acts on the nerves,
being their main goal.

The trouble has been with the kidneys,
where the mercury first takes hold, caus-
ing acute nephritis. Up to now, most
efforts to loosen the clutch of the deadly
poison have been failures. The kidneys
slowly are destroyed. Starting on the the-
ory opposite of cataphoresis, in which gal-
vanic electricity drives metal chemicals,
such as arsenic, in the way cancer is
treated, through the flesh from a positive
to a negative pole to force out the mercury
in the same way that electroplating is done.

A cat was obtained, its back shaven and
bichloride of mercury forced into its stom-
ach. One and one-half grains were given at
a time, twenty-four hours apart; until three
grains were in its system. This is esti-
mated to be equal to fifty grains in a hu-
man, to whom ten grains or less is fatal.
One-eighth of a grain is a large dose when
used as medicine.

The cat was fed milk three or four times
a day. A bath was arranged, the cat put
on a copper plate in the bottom of the tub
and an electrode placed on its back. Six
dry battery cells were used. The phys-
icians have declined, until their experiments
have progressed further with lead poison-
ing, which takes longer to accomplish, to
give out the chemicals used in this bath.

The first experiment was a great sur-
prise. The copper was not "electroplated"
with mercury. But the discovery phys-
icians have been searching for was made,
according to the experimenters. The mer-
cury released its hold on the kidneys in
five or six hours. From eight to ten volts
were used.

Other cats were treated similarly and the
result was the same. It was discovered
that a second shock of electricity was fatal.
One treatment brings satisfactory results,
Dr. Morse says. The physicians now are
trying to determine the action of the sec-
ond shock. A cat that was given three
grains last week and received the one shock
shows every sign of recovery. Another
that was given two died soon, but had been
recovering after the first. Another now is
undergoing the lead poisoning. Experi-
ments are being made to determine what
the electricity does to the mercury, and
what is the ultimate effect of the electro-
lysis on the kidneys of the cured subject, and
the ultimate effect of the temporary poison-
ing. Under other conditions the mercury
slowly destroys these organs.

Perils of Church-going.

In a Washington (D.C.) church, police
forcibly vaccinated those who did not es-
cape by the windows. "Land of sweet lib-
erty."

BROOKS AND BROOKLETS.

[From "Brain and Brawn," edited by
Harry Ellington Brook, published by the
Naturopathic Publishing Company, Los An-
geles:]

What of the Hereafter?

The voter has his good time while the
candidate is campaigning. The girl has
her good time while the lover is suing.
After that—

Whole Same as the Parts.

A curious idea that nations need not be
as moral as individuals of whom the nation
is composed.

A Bas the Screen!

Screen doors and windows offend eyes,
ears and lungs.

Improper Punctuation.

No person with a foul colon can have a
clean mind.

Three Dis-Graces.

Three things I cordially hate and despise.
They are Sham, Cant and Hypocrisy.

Keep a Level Head.

Priests scare the people with hell fire;
doctors with "bugs;" financiers with pan-
ics. Don't get scared.

Doles Far.

Money earned by the sweat of the brow
—or the sweat of the brain—is sweeter
than that earned by speculation.

Molting Time.

Woman will not be on an equality with
man until she stops sticking big feathers
in her hat.

Don't Aviate Too Soon.

Conform to terrestrial laws of health be-
fore you try to "affirm on the astral plane."

Save the Children.

Child-labor is bad anywhere. In a rich,
young country like this it is a national dis-
grace.

A Lawbreaker.

A wild goose, striking a Californian in
the back of his neck, cured him of paraly-
sis. Practicing chiropractic without a
license.

We'll Get 'Em Both Ways.

Los Angeles will benefit by the two
1915 expositions "wine and comin'" with
no bad after-taste.

Appendixless Population.

Of the 2000 inhabitants of Colebrook,
N.H., 200 have recently had their appen-
dices cut out. Ten per cent. fools.

Relief vs. Cure.

It is for you to choose whether you will
have cure or only relief. If you desire to
be cured, you must, as I have said, be wil-
ling to pay the price. The price is pa-
tience and self-denial. There is no other
way. There is no royal road to Health.
Cures are not to be bought in bottles or
pill boxes or squirt guns or surgical satch-
els. Temporary relief, but not cure.

HARRY BROOK, N. D. former
editor Times Health Dept.,
still tells how to cure
chronic diseases, through
health advice by mail.
Send for pamphlet. Dr.
Brook also edits BRAIN AND
BRAWN, monthly, one dollar
a year, ten cents a copy.
Chamber of Commerce Build-
ing, Los Angeles.

The Big and the Little Bear.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.)

her face, but she steeled her voice, and said: "Is he?"

"Met him on the street with Elsie. He's staying with her and her brother. Thought you and him was good pals."

"We were—good pals," responded Ursula, in a low voice.

"Yain't quarreled, have you? Say, little bear, they ain't nothin' up between you and that party what got bit by a snake? 'Cause I'm tellin' you here and now, I don't like him—I don't trust him."

Ursula tore up the letter she had started, nervously, then romped over to her father, grabbing his half-long hair each side of his face with her small, strong hands. "Don't you worry, big bear. I'm not going to leave you ever—for anybody." The tears would come. They rained down her face. She stood looking at her father mutely—helplessly.

"Oh—come, come! This won't do!" And he dried her eyes awkwardly with his dirty bandana. Then with trembling hands he poured a little brandy into a glass. "Here—take this. Don't shake your head. Take it, I say!"

The rumor of Elsie's engagement to the dapper young college man from the East was brought to Ursula. One day, as she sat on the veranda, fashioning a frock, she noted someone riding up the trail. She would have known him at any distance. She fled in a panic to her room and locked herself in. Presently her father knocked.

"Someone to see you downstairs, little bear."

"I will not see—anyone," she said determinedly. After a pause she heard her father's footsteps receding. Then the rapid beat of a horse's hoofs down the road. They sounded angry, vindictive, terrible to her excited brain.

"He come to congratulate you," her father told her at supper, "and to say good-by. He goes tonight. Congratulate you for what?" And the heavy brows drew together.

The catastrophe had fallen. The Sierra Vista Water Company had filed its claim to the water rights of every spring and stream that could be located in that region, and had built its works at the mouth of Manzanita Creek Canyon. The old pioneers of the canyon were allowed a scanty supply for agricultural purposes. The hydraulic mines, that had afforded these pioneers a hand-to-mouth living, were shut down. Ruined and broken, the old gray heads were obliged to move on to new regions where law and water companies were not, and start all over again to earn their daily bread in the only way they knew how. But old Tom Dalton, Ursula's father, continued to gravel out his small findings of gold, and to tend his little fig and olive groves serenely. He lit his pipe with the legal notices that were served on him. He had taken his supply out of midstream, and laid his pipes carrying the water to his sluices under ground.

One day Mr. Leurs rode up, finding Ursula and her father hard at work in the garden.

"Mr. Dalton," Leurs said earnestly, "I am your friend—I want you to believe it. The water company is going to get you, and it will go hard with you for having ignored the law."

"Law!" exclaimed Ursula, "what sort of law is it that will take advantage of ignorance? Just because we mountain folk didn't know enough to file claims ahead of the water company, most of us are turned out of our homes, and deprived of our means of livelihood!"

"Ursula, it is for your sake I'm giving this warning," pleaded Leurs. I have a man who will pay you well for this property—who does not know. It will mean salvation for you and your father. Besides—I want you."

"Don't you touch her!" roared the old man. "She ain't got no use for you, and she ain't going to sacrifice herself for her old dad! You dishonorable skunk, you!"

"I've given you your last chance," shouted Leurs furiously. "We found the lay of your water pipes when you were repairing at midnight. And the point isn't on your property."

"It is on my property! and the first to meddle with it is a dead man!" screamed Dalton, his eyes running white with rage. "Daughter—my shotgun! Run, you polecat, run!"

Dalton seized his weapon, and, hatless and coatless, broke for the old standpipe. He reached it only a moment ahead of the Sierra Vista's men. Taking up his station inside, with only his head and the muzzle

of his gun visible, he warned them back. He kept a bead on them in all directions for three days. Ursula kept him supplied with food, which she brought under cover of the night. Neither private citizens nor deputy sheriffs could budge him from his stronghold. There could not be found one among them who would shoot at the old man, and an ugly wound or two kept the venturesome at bay.

One night as Ursula was preparing to go to her father, there was a loud knock. Taking the precaution to draw her revolver, she threw wide the door. Ursula was no coward. Her weapon clattered to the floor. "Elbert!" she said faintly.

"Why didn't you tell me you were in all this trouble? Where is the man you're going to marry? Why isn't he beside you?" asked the young man, pale to the lips. "I came out here before because I heard you calling me—calling me, only to find—"

"Then you did know!" cried the girl, a happy light in her eyes. "But it's all untrue. I'm not—"

"Elsie told me—then why wouldn't you see me?"

"Because I heard—but it's not so! Tell me it's not so!" But what am I saying? I'll never leave Dad."

"Then—I'll remain," said Elbert quietly. Dalton refused to give up his night watch to Elbert. But at daylight, exhausted, he went home with his daughter. At sunset she crept out to the old standpipe.

"There's been no one today," Elbert assured her. "We've routed the enemy—at least temporarily—sweetheart." And inside of the old pipe he drew her closely to him, and pressed to her lips the kiss of possession. "Don't let's wait, little bear—I want the right."

Lookout Boys.

[American Boy:] Boys of different countries perform strange duties in looking after property entrusted to their care. Some herd cattle; others, horses, sheep, goats or swine. Many are employed to look after flocks of geese, ducks or turkeys, while still others are hired to scare away crows or other birds from fields of corn or wheat. But it remains for some of the countries of northern Europe to furnish the strangest employment for boys.

Along the coast of Norway and Sweden may be seen little sentry boxes, known also as "lookouts" or "crows' nests," perched high on poles near the water's edge.

These sentry boxes are reached by a ladder formed of cleats nailed crosswise to the poles at regular intervals. In each of these boxes sits a boy whose duty it is to watch out for schools of fish, and as soon as they appear to notify the villagers by ringing a bell, the cord to which lies conveniently at hand.

All day long he sits there, gazing out across the waters, searching with his keen eyes for the first signs of the expected schools of fish. He can discern them at immense distances. The villagers place implicit confidence in his watchfulness, and work contentedly in the fields awaiting his signal. At the first sound of the bell they drop their field work and rush to their boats to gather in the harvest of sea food furnished so abundantly by the ocean.

Catches Bait for a Living.

[New York Sun:] Standing on the towpath looking intently down into the water of the old Morris Canal, in a stretch of it in Morris county, New Jersey, was a man whose right hand presently shot down suddenly to snap up something out of the water, which he quickly transferred to a curious little box about a foot square he had in his other hand.

A pedestrian on the towpath who had wondered what all this meant saw when he had come near that the box had wire screens for sides. Just now there were in the box a dozen or two spring toads, a speck of frog found around springs and in marshy places and also called the old-fashioned tobacco toad and the leopard frog. It was a spring toad that the man had suddenly snapped up out of the water and put into the box a moment before.

The pedestrian learned that the frog catcher makes a business of catching these frogs to sell as bait for black bass to fishermen, and he had caught 480 on that day, using no net, catching them with his hands alone.

This man catches also for bait hellgramites, crawfish and grasshoppers. He also hunts bullfrogs for their hind legs. A license is required to catch bullfrogs in Morris and Passaic counties. Spring toads for bait he ships to neighboring fishing lo-

calities in kegs, loosely packed in wet grass. For fifteen years he has been following the business of catching black bass bait, working at it regularly from May to October.

Poaching by Snuff.

[New York Sun:] Poaching by means of snuff is the latest trick employed by an organized band of men in the Vosges district, France, who obtain large bags of rab-

bies, which are afterwards

market.

It has been subsequently the poachers strew snuff into the hole it smells of, begins sneezing. So the oxyms that it rolls over falls an easy prey to the

WHY THE LARGE PERCENT OF HUMAN MISTAKES

By FRANCIS BARY.

When the reading world opens the morning papers and beholds in scare-lines the news, "Terrible railroad accident; hundreds of people hurled to death," the world gasps, shudders, trembles and says, "Isn't it terrible?"

And when the detail becomes known, how, for instance an old-timer engineer, reliable, steady, loyal, with an unbroken record for safe driving, took the crossover at high speed in spite of the stop-signal, the world says, "He ought to be tried for murder." The engineer was familiar with the stop-signal, had taken the train over the road time and again, yet, for some unaccountable reason, the signal at that fatal moment, conveyed the wrong meaning to his brain, or his brain did not communicate with his nerve-centers in time, or his nerve centers were dulled and could not command his hands. It was a very "human mistake." The world listened, sympathized and forgot. But there are the sorrowing hearts, desolated homes, widows and orphans to pay the price of that very "human mistake."

Or, as happened some months ago, when a trained nurse in a hospital administered carbolic acid by mistake, to a young mother, the same horror was felt by everybody who read the account. The mother died in great agony. The nurse almost lost her reason. It was with her as with the engineer, visual illusions, a clouded brain, or dulled nerve centers. No charge of negligence could be made against her. She had an excellent record, and was conscientious, painstaking, untiring in the performance of her duty, which she held as a sacred trust. The tolerant world, the hospital authorities, and even the husband admitted that it was a very "human mistake," but there was a price to be paid. Who paid it? The motherless babe and the young mother.

Or, as happened in a department store a short time ago. A clerk, intelligent, hard-working, interested, for the same unaccountable reason, reversed the figures in taking an address. The customer did not receive the goods, was irate and inconsolable, because inconvenient. It was a very "human mistake," this reversing of figures, and although it only involved loss of time, money and perhaps a customer, it had its price too.

And in our own experience, haven't we all had, at some time, visual illusions, momentary listlessness—haven't our memories, at the critical moment, refused to respond to the call? Haven't we all, occasionally, seen life in reversed figures? Perhaps some have. Not many.

The "human mistakes," the result of these momentary lapses, are to be deplored always. Personal suffering and discomfort are factors not to be ignored—but the afflicted individual is not the only thought. When such "human mistakes" take on the proportions of a national calamity, as in the case of the engineer, or when it plays havoc with the conduct of orderly affairs in public institutions, or in the home, or in business, then it is time to treat "human mistakes" with greater concern and try to get at the cause.

It is indisputably true that visual illusions indicate functional disorders. Memory rises and falls with bodily conditions. The blockage of the eliminating organs, particularly of the bowels, is responsible for most of the damaging work. Viewed superficially, that may seem a somewhat exaggerated assertion. Yes, it has come to be a recognized medical fact that Constipation, from which seven out of every ten persons suffer, is the cause of most of the ills that Nature never intended human flesh to be heir to. If we were compelled to take some poisonous drug into our systems daily, which slowly but surely vitiated our blood with toxic poisons, which are generated in our systems by a slow decomposition of food, masses of it, which fill up the colon, or big intestine. Poisons, rank and devastating, are absorbed by the blood and carried to all parts of the body. We call it "auto-infection" and resignedly submit to headaches, fatigue, nerve exhaustion, dizziness, indigestion, irritability. Or, as happens in aggravated cases, to colds, coughs, catarrh, obesity, insomnia,

rheumatism, swollen limbs, complications. The line train of Constipation is

But let us see what a day to do with "human mistakes" the fine delicate, intricate put out of business the senses become dulled, cannot do their important messages to the muscles, working regularly and no accumulation of waste large intestine. With no no generating of poisons, the blood reaches the link a clear brain, the message the nerve centers are quick and the nerve centers are exhilarated, do their neatness and dispatch chain, with the bowels, and a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Everything from a to an untimely disaster of a false adjustment can be safely said that to the colon, or large intestine, do not take time to take care of his tools, and inefficient.

The world is becoming about the use of drugs, "short cuts," such as regarded with deep suspicion now, that for every poison into our system to cure a poison, for what is nothing but burning up the popular fallacies of the bowels. They do make a great fight to make which has been put into irritates and inflames the bowels that act on the medicine on the bowels, way of helping herself, established in the minds of will be foolishly enough to unnatural functions of the

Under normal conditions, naturally at least once a day, rush and hurry, of hurried, tary pursuits, we do not Hence, we must resort to The one that is without a full warm flushing way. Nature is gently forced to violent action, system, warm water on that the colon, or large perfectly cleaned and There should be no violence—flooding the intestine less and beneficial as it is vastly more important.

Internal bathing Everybody should know great significance, An interesting treatise on book, "Why Man of Efficient." It is, without and most informing book that has ever been of the lay reader. Little book, is treated a manner to awaken

important subject. By Tyrrell, M. D. 134 West York City, for a copy, it without cost. If you this article in the Los trated Weekly, for he time of study and time, and is eager to know benefit of his knowledge To "Know Yourself" know that part of pends health, safety and Tyrrell's book.

Every delay that more to "human life" number of "human material loss.

Produ

LITTLE POEMS.

That Will Not Repent

Highs of Berkeley with the West. San Francisco; in purple dressed, woman's girlish desire; days of sackcloth, and cleansing fire.

crumbling city the red sun's dome! husbands sparkle and smile and home! golden gateway the day to be—floods of portent the earth and sea. earthquake daunted the bars made tame, fire and laughing, a new-found game. half-cool cinders the in mirth, the widest splendor the earth.

crumbling rock ledge all will stake. bubble towers, they will not break; their transcendent, their piercing art, distant Asia, Europe's heart. her God has scourged her, singing sweet; and had lovers judgment seat.

the doughty foeman, blasphemies Him strong. should smite her not slack her song. and shriek and rally—times rise. but lower crumbles, but rose dies, must sink seaward, the old tide beat white Shasta, cry defeat.

the great city, brick and game, to please the angels down His flame. the golden leopard, may spoil her hair. yet loves the lion, the panther fair. wild guests of Frisco, white and red! the golden gateway, though He smite you dead! Vachel Lindsay, in the Forum

Language of the Heart.

the sweet flowers nor symbols the dumbly of my love so true; from the hand that thrills me eyes grow soft at sight of you

about the longing my breast with dull, unending

might understand and, knowing, some sign that 'tis not all in vain

words must be but tokens lightly held, when'er v

from the desert spaces, my silent love will reach you

JO HARTMAN.

Feeding the Baby.

feeding babies now made and stock. natural thing enough, it gave a shock.

and height and bone and brain the scale, the irregular than apt to fail.

the horrid things to count the same and smiles; a large amount. say they are off—number of "human material loss.

the horrid things to count the same and smiles; a large amount. say they are off—number of "human material loss.

Saturday, September 13, 1913.]

Los Angeles



Ask for
them,
and ask
often

—Many a child in Southern California has grown up on Bishop's Graham Crackers. As soon as the child is old enough to eat anything they can eat this splendid Graham—and there is no other food that will give them more nourishment.

—Let the children eat all they want of this nourishing, strengthening cracker. Coming from school, or a lively romp, they must have something to munch on between meals. And at noontime for lunch, and at the evening meal, neither will be complete without Bishop's Graham—if you let the children decide.

—Just enough sweetness in Bishop's Graham to satisfy the child's natural craving for sweetness. And there is all the nourishment and food values that can be put into a cracker made with graham flour, and all other materials of the best; perfectly baked, in a clean factory, packed in a sanitary package that gives thorough protection.

—Our constant endeavor to make Bishop's Graham a perfect cracker in every way, has resulted in our making the best Graham baked anywhere, has resulted in a cracker that is ideal for children—and liked by all. In dainty packages—10 cents.

BISHOP & COMPANY—Los Angeles

A black and white illustration of a woman in a patterned dress holding a baby. In the foreground, there is a large can of Newmark's Pure High Grade Coffee. The can has the text 'NEWMARK'S PURE HIGH GRADE COFFEE' and 'STEEL CUT CHAFFLESS' on it. The background features the stylized text 'Family Favorites'.

Rich
Aromatic
Delicious
and it
Never Varies

STEEL CUT
CHAFFLESS

The High Cost Fallacy

Some people have a mistaken impression regarding plumbing. They believe there are two kinds—the cheap job of second-hand skimped workmanship and the unskimped expensive quality installation.

Such reasoning is entirely within the bounds of fact.



When building rest assured that plumbing equipment can be what it should be—satisfactory in design, durability and price.

This we wish to demonstrate by showing you a wide range of suitable "Standard" plumbing fixtures which, with our expert installation will satisfy you as to the reasonableness of price.

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